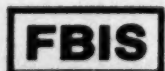


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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15 July 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NORWAY TO HELP BREAK RELIANCE ON SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

Harare THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

NORWAY is identifying commodities which have always been imported from South Africa, by SADCC countries in a bid to substitute them by those produced elsewhere to enable the countries to lessen dependence on South Africa.

"We are already financing a similar programme in Mozambique, linked to imports from other SADCC countries," the Norwegian Deputy Minister of Development Co-operation Mr Odd Saeter, said last month.

Mr Saeter, who later travelled to Maputo, said the service arm of the country's aid programmes, Norad, would soon be opening an office in Harare.

The Norwegian deputy minister, who was discussing Norway's development aid to the SADCC region, said Africa had run into food deficits of gigantic proportions, which would make many African countries dependent on Western food aid for many years to come.

"When we address the question of economic independence in 1985, therefore, we do it in an environment which is far less propitious from the point of view of the de-

veloping countries than was the case 15 years ago.

"International dependency seems to be a deeper and more complex problem than it seemed to be when the African countries gained their independence. Added to this is the particular type of economic dependency in the SADCC region's relations with South Africa. To draw up an effective development policy for individual nations or for the region, seems in this light to be a daunting task."

To Norway, he explained, the SADCC programme represented an opportunity to further expand on assistance already rendered to individual countries in the region, making the national structures and investments more cost-effective.

"Through the SADCC objective of reducing dependency on South Africa it offers an opportunity to follow up, in practical terms, the long-stated Norwegian foreign policy goal of international pressure against the apartheid system, as well as South Africa's attempts at exporting the problems resulting from that system to neighbouring states."

The SADCC priority programmes of restructuring and upgrading the region's transport and communications infrastructure had Norway's fullest support. "In

many areas this gives us an opportunity to assist in building on to national structures which we have co-operated in setting up, and where regional linkages make the national systems more cost-effective. Norway is therefore giving considerable assistance to SADCC programmes in these sectors."

In the energy sector, Norway is assisting Angola in her function as an SADCC energy co-ordinating country in addition to involvement in the construction of transmission lines between countries for better use of existing energy production capabilities.

In agriculture Norway has declared its intention of assisting in these activities and has already financed several SADCC agricultural projects. And in the area of storage facilities the country has "financed the storage cost of a large stock of Zimbabwean maize to be kept as a reserve or buffer to be drawn on by other SADCC countries".

Norway is also contributing one-third of the cost of setting up an agricultural research centre for the region, SACCAR, in Botswana, Mr Saeter said.

"It is our hope that SADCC in its next phase attempts to go into some other problem areas which in our view are essential to achieve sustained development and economic independence."

The heavy commitment of the Nordic countries to the region's development efforts and their stated policy against apartheid and efforts to assist in counteracting the destabilising activities of the regime in South Africa formed the basis

for a recent Nordic initiative in SADCC.

"The initiative envisages a new concept of co-operation -- a region-to-region, long-term, multifaceted programme -- encompassing development aid, strengthened trade relations and co-operation in the cultural sector. We see this programme as a natural extension and broadening of the scope of the traditional development co-operation between countries in the two regions.

"We also see this as an opportunity to share with SADCC our own experiences of regional co-operation. The Nordic countries, with rather limited resources at their hands, have among themselves developed a wide network of regional co-operation in areas where it has been considered of mutual interest to all.

"Through joint efforts the Nordic countries have been able to make larger gains in their economic and social development than would have been achieved otherwise. We are ready to share our own experiences in regional co-operation for the benefit of SADCC," Mr Saeter said.

The Nordic initiative had been presented to SADCC countries at the recent annual meeting in the Swazi capital, Mbabane.

"We are now awaiting their response. If the response is supportive of the idea of the new concept of co-operation, work will have to be done to follow up at the practical level."

A recent development in Norwegian aid to Southern Africa had been on how aid could be used more explicitly to reduce the region's economic dependency on South Africa.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICAN COUNTRIES URGED TO EXPAND TRADE IN SPICES

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

REGIONAL trade in spices between African Commonwealth member countries can be expanded because most of the nations, including Zimbabwe, are net importers.

Mr K. D. Sharma, who is attached to the economic affairs division of the Commonwealth Secretariat, yesterday told delegates to a seminar on medicinal and aromatic plants that in 1982 Zimbabwe imported 88 tonnes of cinnamon, vanilla, curry powder, pepper and nutmeg.

Spices grown in African countries at a low scale include chillies, clove, ginger, coriander, curry powder and paprika.

Tanzania was the leading producer and exporter of spices among the Com-

monwealth member countries. In Central Africa only Malawi exported and imported substantial amounts of spices. In 1980 it exported 140 tonnes of chillies while Zimbabwe and Zambia had insignificant trade in the commodity.

Mr Sharma said most spices were produced in the tropical and sub-tropical regions and the economic importance of spices to African countries could be far greater than at present.

On medicinal plants, he said world trade reached US\$550 million in 1980, although trade in some of the plants had declined due to the introduction of synthetic compounds.

"Growth may have generally slowed down in recent years because of the recession and economic constraints in developed countries."

The United States, West Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore were the principal export markets for medicinal plants.

Kenya and Tanzania were major exporters of medicinal plants, particularly cinchona bark from which quinine is extracted.

CSO: 3400/466

ANGOLA

MITTERRAND'S SUPPORT FOR UNITA REVEALED IN NEW SECRET SERVICE BOOK

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 May 85 p 21

[Article by James Tomlins]

[Text]

PARIS — A new book on the French secret service reveals for the first time President Francois Mitterrand's new policy on Angola.

The book, "La Piscine," says he decided at the end of last year to back Unita after a series of successes against Luanda's Marxist Government.

The book adds that President Mitterrand's Socialist Government, which came to power in 1981, had many hesitations over what to do about Angola.

It goes on: "At the beginning of his mandate President Mitterrand ordered the cutting off of all supplies to Unita."

"The Moroccan and Senegalese secret services took over from the French secret service and most of Unita's officers today were trained in Morocco.

"However since Unita's evident success recently in liberating a large part of Angola, Paris has become more realistic.

"It now believes there is a possibility of inflicting a humiliating defeat on Angola's Marxist Government, which is aided by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

"So France has once again resumed its aid to Unita and French secret service agents are active in Angola."

SDECE, the letters identifying the French secret service, stand for Service de Documentation Extérieur et de Contre-Espionage.

The service was founded in 1946.

It kept its name until 1982 when it was changed by President Mitterrand to Direction Generale de la Securite Extérieur.

The first director general of this was Pierre Marion.

One of his first steps was to close down SDECE's bureau in South Africa, headed by Colonel Hamon.

This was done because Colonel Hamon had been too co-operative with the South African intelligence services.

The book says Dr Jonas Savimbi, head of Unita, once had an official adviser who was an SDECE agent, although he claimed to be a French journalist.

He was Dominique de Roux who, the book claims, provided reports to BOSS.

He died some years ago.

The book was written by journalists Roger Fallot and Pascal Krop.

They called it "La Piscine" as this was the name given to SDECE by the French Press because its headquarters on Boulevard Mortier faced a swimming pool.

But agents themselves prefer to call their service La Cremerie, meaning the dairy.

CSO: 3400/461

ANGOLA

STAR REPORTER VISITS JAMBA, CITES SAVIMBI ON ANC, SWAPO IN CABINDA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 17

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

Jamba (Angola)

Maps displayed to newsmen at the Unita rebel movement's underground operations room at Jamba showed "enemy" bases in many parts of Angola — but none in Cabinda were identified as Swapo or African National Congress positions.

But Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said he was convinced the two organisations were present in the province.

And he hinted during the Press conference that a report in *The Star* at the weekend that his troops had helped six South African commandos escape from Cabinda was correct.

South African Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan told Parliament last week that commandos killed or captured in Cabinda had been gathering intelligence on Swapo and ANC bases.

At the Press conference here — Jamba is Unita's headquarters and provisional capital — Dr Savimbi would not deny that a Unita patrol had fought a strong rearguard action to help the South Africans escape.

Members of the international Press corps asked him twice to confirm or deny the report.

"The MPLA did not capture them all," he said.

"Yes, but did your men help the South Africans get away?" one journalist persisted.

"Well the MPLA only got three of them," was all Dr Savimbi would say.

Convinced

Asked if Swapo, the ANC, or both, operated from Cabinda, Dr Savimbi said he was convinced they did.

"I can prove it to you," he added.

His own intelligence-gathering organisation, however, was apparently unable to do so.

The map displayed to the Press pinpointed all MPLA, Cuban, Swapo and ANC bases in Angola.

But it did not show any Swapo or ANC bases farther north than south-east of Luanda, the capital, on May 31.

While Cuban and MPLA forces were pinpointed in Cabinda, the map showed no Swapo or ANC presence in the province.

Asked if the lack of symbols on the map meant there were no Swapo or ANC bases in Cabinda, a senior Unita officer, Colonel Hugmso Chingonso, claimed Unita was "aware" of Swapo and ANC presence in the province, but had no further details.

SA troops

According to Unita's intelligence, the total number of ANC members in Angola is about 400.

Colonel Chingonso conceded that the main Swapo presence was concentrated in southern and central Angola.

Asked if Unita had helped some South African commandos escape from Cabinda, he refused to answer, saying it was a political question.

"You must ask General Savimbi," he added.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Vienna the Angolan Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Ellison de Figueiredo, said yesterday that South Africa still had troops in his country.

He denied the announcement made in Pretoria on Monday that the withdrawal of all troops had been completed.

Savimbi Joins Forces With His New Friends

JAMBA (Angola) — Representatives from four right-wing guerilla organisations met at the Jamba headquarters of Unita this week to form the Democratic International and join forces in a historic pact against what they called Russian imperialism.

The four included:

- Unita, the rebel movement fighting the MPLA Government in Luanda.
- The American-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force.
- The Afghan Mujahedin.
- The Ethnic Liberation Organisation of Laos.

What emerged from this first attempt by right-wing guerilla organisations to co-operate in the struggle against a common enemy was a document called the Declaration of the Democratic International and a loose agreement to

exchange tactics and at a later stage perhaps even weapons and personnel. Said Unita head General Jonas Savimbi in a welcoming address: "This conference is in itself a real sign that the Russians and the Cubans can be defeated."

He pointed out that the conference was being held in rebel-held sections of Angola and claimed that the Luanda Government was powerless to do anything about it.

The declaration signed by all four parties stated: "Our liberation movements began as national struggles but we recognise the international solidarity of our cause."

Dr Adolfo Calero, of the American-backed Nicaraguan rebels in Central America, fighting against the same enemy yet did not know

each other.

"Other liberation movements will be invited to join," he added.

Colonel Ghulam Wardak, of the Afghanistan Mujahedin, stressed the common ground which existed between the guerilla movements.

He said Unita's own fight for freedom was a fight for the freedom of all who were under the boot of Russian imperialism. "Your fight," he added, "is not just for your own independence, but against Soviet imperialism everywhere in the world."

This week's meeting was the first attempt by right-wing guerilla movements to co-operate across international borders.

Similar loose alliances have existed between left-wing guerilla groups for a number of years.

The conference at Unita's

headquarters and provisional capital here somewhere in the Angolan bush was organised by an organisation known as Citizens for America. This has White House, but not official, American backing and a personal message to the conference from American President Ronald Reagan was read to the delegates. Official Citizens for America spokesman Mr Lewis Lehrman told the conference it was a unique event which would help free all nations.

"We are moved by the struggle of your people for freedom," he said. Involved in the organisation of the event was a right-wing student group, the National Student's Federation of South Africa, who attended as observers.

An Attack--Then an Appeal To America

JAMBA (Angola) — Unita leader General Jonas Savimbi this week attacked America for trying to impose solutions on Southern Africa.

At the same time he called for the lifting of restrictions on American aid to Unita.

He said America was fond of prescribing to African countries without first finding out their opinions and thoughts.

"You give us all the formulas," he said, "but you do not allow us one inch of thinking for our-

selves."

On Angola he said: "You are our friends, but this is our country."

General Savimbi asked the American Government to repeal the Clarke Amendment which bans all aid to the Angolan rebels.

The Clarke Amendment was passed in America in the wake of the abortive attempt by South Africa, initially with American backing, to instal Unita in Luanda in 1976.

Now General Savimbi

wants the amendment withdrawn so that American aid can help the rebels overthrow the Marxist MPLA Government.

"We do not want your troops," he said, "only your support."

"Get rid of the Clarke Amendment and it will give you leverage."

"Don't allow the will of democracy to be crushed here."

He said, however, that Unita would not be dictated to by anyone.

"We would rather do

without the help," he added.

General Savimbi asked America not to recognise the Luanda Government while the Cubans remained in Angola.

"No recognition of the MPLA before all the Cubans leave," he said.

"That is what we are asking you."

He warned the White House against falling into the Russian trap of negotiation.

"Russians," he said, "never negotiate to go backwards; they negotiate to advance."

ANGOLA

STEPS TO REVIVE COFFEE INDUSTRY

Bankok BUSINESS POST in English 10 Jun 85 p 18

[Text]

Luanda (Reuter) — Angola hopes to revive its troubled coffee industry, once the world's third largest, after years of decline caused by civil war and the emigration of thousands of experienced Portuguese farmers.

Output plummeted last year to under 24,000 metric tons, about 8% of the record 1973 crop of 280,000 tons achieved just before the Portuguese exodus at independence two years later and the start of disruptive rebel activity.

Vice Minister of Agriculture for Coffee Caetano Joao said the country has 235,000 hectares (580,000 acres) under coffee, but only one-third is receiving full attention and only a quarter is in full production.

He told Reuters that the Government was now taking a number of steps to turn the industry's fortunes round.

Two years ago, Right-wing Unita rebels had stepped up their activities in the coffee-growing northwest of the region, staging surprise attacks on unarmed workers.

But workers had since been given weapons and were now defending the region, even though many were originally from central Angola which is considered to be Unita's power base, he said.

Caetano Joao said new coffee bushes were being planted to replace many that were 35-40 years old and past their prime.

But he warned that it would be three years before they started producing berries and said there was little hope of Angola quickly regaining the third rank in the world coffee league that it held in 1973.

The industry also faced a severe labour shortage — while it now had 40,000 workers, 30,000 more were needed if Angola's ambitious expansion plans were to succeed, he said.

The Government was encouraging

people from central Angola to move with their families to the northwest to work in the coffee plantations, not as forced migrant labour as in colonial times, but as settled workers in specially built housing, he said.

Caetano Joao said Angola had received aid from overseas, with France lending 47 million francs (\$5 million) to improve technical facilities and granting another 5 million francs (\$535,000) to study the biology of the coffee plant at three research stations.

The country also hoped to employ Brazilian experts to help revive the industry, he said.

Despite the sharp fall in production over recent years, coffee export earnings have held up well. Angola received \$79 million from exports last year, a sum Caetano Joao described as respectable considering that in 1975, revenue was \$113 million on almost seven times the tonnage.

Although exports fell to 22,750 tons last year from 26,000 tons in 1983, income rose by \$8 million as quality improved through the introduction of advanced processing machinery. Angolan coffee fetched an average \$3,505 a ton last year, well above the international average, he said.

East Germany was by far the biggest buyer of Angolan coffee last year, taking 61% of exports, followed by West Germany (26%) and Portugal (5%).

But diplomats say coffee earnings are now minimal compared with oil which accounted for over 90% of Angola's foreign exchange income of \$2.1 billion last year.

Caetano Joao says Angola plans to boost exports to at least 30,000 tons by 1990 and double that amount by 1995, but cautions that is no easy target.

"Many people would like to export three times that amount, but that is wishful thinking as work is slow and one must act carefully," he said.

BOTSWANA

ZIMBABWE'S NEW RULE ON EXPORTS ANGER BUSINESSMEN

Bulawayo BUSINESS CHRONICLE in English 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jonathan Maphenduka]

[Text]

STORM clouds are gathering across trade channels between Zimbabwe and Botswana following the recent introduction by Zimbabwe of the rules of origin requiring that Botswana exports must contain 25 percent local input content.

The major concern of the country's business community is that the new rules of origin have been introduced to frustrate exports — mainly textiles and clothing — to Zimbabwe.

One aspect of the rules of origin which Botswana exporters want removed is the one that stipulates that water should not be included as part of local content of their goods, and they also claim that in some cases salaries of production managers have also been disallowed.

They claim that some export items which, according to local content criteria agreed upon by the two governments should qualify for export, have been disallowed by the Department of Customs and Excise.

They suspect that Zimbabwe's customs authorities are deliberately "engaged in delaying tactics" to frustrate Botswana exports.

Long delays by Zimbabwean authorities in dealing with Botswana export costings had resulted in a

number of orders being cancelled, they said.

Although they grudgingly accept the \$5.2 million export quota per year given by Zimbabwe, Botswana exporters fear that it will not be possible to meet it as long as Zimbabwe sticks to the "delays" in processing costing documents.

They cannot understand why Zimbabwe has found it necessary to introduce the rules of origin against Botswana when, they claim, Zimbabwe had a trade surplus of \$50 million in 1984.

The actual trade surplus in favour of Zimbabwe was around \$15 million for that year, according to Zimbabwean statistics, although the total volume of trade between the two countries was \$35 million against and \$50 million in favour of Zimbabwe.

There is, however, a great deal of invisible or unofficial trade which Botswana gets from Zimbabwe through hundreds of black "holiday-makers" who visit Botswana every day to buy a variety of consumer goods.

The number is such that the volume of goods they buy each year must run into tens millions of dollars.

There is so much Zimbabwean money entering Botswana, either through dubious "holiday allowances" or illegal means that there is no accounting for the total, even by the most intelligent guesswork.

Ministry of Trade and Commerce officials in Zimbabwe refer to what goes as the "Botswana connection" and admit they are helpless in controlling it, let alone stopping it altogether.

At Shashe near Francistown on Saturday last week a group of about 50 women — most of them members of the Vapostori religious sect — were each holding a bundle of Zimbabwean currency which they tried to exchange for Botswana currency.

This is apparently the scene every time a Zimbabwe-bound train stops at Shashe, according to sources.

Members of the sect have baffled the authorities as to how they manage to hoard so much Zimbabwean money, but at Francistown it was reported that during a recent police round-up of sect members, a good many of them were found to have up to four passports of the same number of nationalities.

It was reported that they use one passport to enter Zimbabwe with goods to sell and return with another passport.

Until Zimbabwe introduced the "rules of origin" for imports from Botswana, trade between the two SADC states was carried out under the Open General Import Licence (OGIL) which had been in force since about the mid-fifties.

Official sources in Zimbabwe say this led to the dump-

ing in Zimbabwe by Botswana of goods whose origin they considered dubious and could have originated from South Africa.

To curb this Zimbabwe imposed the "rules of origin" on Botswana exports, stipulating 25 percent or more local content.

This has been in force since January 18 this year and commerce and industry leaders in Botswana say the move has created havoc in their trade with Zimbabwe.

Although a trade agreement has been negotiated between the two countries, the draft agreement has not been ratified because of reasons that have not been made public.

But observers believe that Botswana's refusal to join the PTA, and the fact that it remains tied to South Africa through the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), are probably the major stumbling blocks.

Although Botswana is not a member of the PTA, the effects of the "rules of origin" are due to be discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers planned for Bujumbura, Burundi, this month.

The meeting will consider the report of a consultant who has been appointed to find out the effects of the "rules of origin" on international trade.

One possible reason for Zimbabwe's tough action is concern that reverting to the OGI, trade relations would encourage Zimbabwean manufacturers to pack up and open the same businesses in Botswana.

It has been claimed that Zimbabwe has lost 23 textile and clothing manufacturers to Botswana during the past 18 months, and it was reported last week that Zimbabwe was still investigating cases of "defection" by local industrialists.

These reports have been given credence by a number of former Zimbabwean manufacturers returning to Bulawayo to recruit former employees for work in Botswana.

Zimbabwe is understood to be concerned at the evidence that the "defectors" manufactured in Botswana for the sole purpose of exporting to Zimbabwe "at prices that amount to dumping".

In Gaborone last week, the chairman of the Botswana

Clothing Manufacturers' Association (BCMA), Mr Trevor Watkins, admitted some Zimbabwean manufacturers had set up businesses in Botswana after closing in Zimbabwe.

But he said only three such cases had been established in Botswana and they had since disappeared and were no longer operating.

Mr Watkins, Mr Mbaakanyi and an executive member of the country's chamber of commerce, Mr Dawod Khonat, were speaking after the appearance of Mr Modiri's statement in the Press.

Although it was widely accepted in the Botswana capital on Thursday that the three men had that day discussed trade problems with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, they denied it and disclaimed any government involvement in the matter of trade problems with Zimbabwe.

The three were unshaken in their resolve to get the Botswana government to redress their complaints.

Mr Watkins said 1 400 jobs were lost in the textile and clothing industry during the past six months as a result of Zimbabwe's action.

"We are determined to force the Government to take steps to correct the situation, because Botswana is not a threat to Zimbabwe," said Mr Watkins.

While they accepted that SADCC principles were merely of a political nature, as opposed to promoting trade, they felt that the countries should not promote political cooperation to the exclusion of trade co-operation.

Botswana was being forced to buy fabric from Britain, Italy, the United States and South Africa because Zimbabwe did not have the variety that Botswana required.

They would like to see Botswana exports to Zimbabwe given a ceiling of \$50 million per year while Zimbabwe should be allowed to export twice that amount to Botswana, the businessmen said.

Then they could import Zimbabwe steel to manufacture window frames and other steel products, rather than use South African steel.

BOTSWANA

RAILWAY LINK WITH NAMIBIAN COAST PLANNED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 May 85 p 9

[Text]

THE Botswana Government has spent 1 million pula on a study of a proposal to link the country's Serowe coalfields and the west coast of Namibia with a 1 400km, US\$700 million railway line.

According to a recent report in the Botswana newspaper, the Guardian Midweek, the purpose of the study was to identify a suitable rail route, and a location for a coal export terminal "in anticipation of major coal mining developments at Kgaswe and Mmamabula".

The route which was identified would link up with the existing north-south line near Palapye, and proceed across Botswana to link up with lines near Gobabis in Namibia.

"The distance from the Serowe coalfields by such a route would be over 1 400km", stated the report, "and would take about five years to construct, depending on the urgency

of the rail line".

Mr Freeman said that "in view of the present depressed state of the coal market, the development of major coal export mines would probably not take place for several years".

Mr Peter Freeman, economic consultant in the Botswana Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, reportedly estimated the cost of constructing the railway and a port to cope with the country's coal exports at US\$700 million. Added to this would have to be the cost of locomotives and rolling stock to operate the line.

10M TONNES

To be viable, the railway would have to be assured of over 10 million tonnes of coal being exported from Botswana every year. The Kgaswe coal project, once operational, would produce only 7.5 million tonnes.

According to the Guardian Mid-

week, "the Trans Kalahari Railway study showed that without large volumes of Botswana coal, the investment in the railway and port would not be justified".

CSO: 3400/461

BOTSWANA

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY TO REFINE NICKEL-COPPER IN ZIMBABWE

Bulawayo BUSINESS CHRONICLE in English 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Jonathan Maphenduka]

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS are under way between Zimbabwe and Botswana to have some of Botswana's nickel-copper refined in Zimbabwe.

The economic consultant in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Affairs, Mr Peter Freeman, said last week that Botswana produced a high grade containing 80 percent of a mixture of copper, nickel and cobalt.

There were enough reserves of the metals at Selebi-Phikwe to carry operations into the next century, Mr Freeman said.

Botswana was negotiating with Zimbabwe for a 10-year contract to refine some of the country's 50 000 tonnes produced every year.

The sale agreement would enable Zimbabwe to re-open Rio Tinto's refinery at Effel Flats to its maximum capacity, while the rest of the country's production would be sent to Norway for refining.

At present Botswana sends the metals to the United States for refining by Amax Inc which has an interest in the Selebi-Phikwe mine.

Mr Freeman said if Botswana and Zimbabwe agreed on the processing of the metal, Amax would be asked to cease refining.

The nickel-copper earns Botswana \$80 million a year in foreign exchange at current international market prices.

Meanwhile, Botswana has launched a pilot plant to extract chemicals from the brines of the Suwa pan in the country's north-east dis-

trict.

Mr Freeman said the pan contained extensive brines from which soda ash and salt will be produced. Soda ash is the basic product in the production of glass and the country hoped to establish a glass industry to supply neighbours.

The country continued prospecting for gold, silver and other base minerals, and extensive coal reserves had been found.

Although Botswana had hoped to produce coal, which Mr Freeman described as good quality but not the best, low world prices for coal and high transport costs forced them to produce only for domestic needs.

The coal is being mined at Mampule where Botswana is building a thermal power station at a cost of \$250 million. The first stage of the power station is due to be commissioned next year.

The country's youngest diamond mine, Swarong, about 120 km to the west of Gaborone has pushed Botswana to second place in the world's diamond production charts, according to Mr Freeman.

Discovered in 1973, the mine began production in 1982 and last year the mine treated 5 million tonnes of ore which yielded 7 451 235 carats at a grade of 149.02 carats per 100 tonnes.

Diamond production has increased steadily during the past ten years, from 2 111 000 carats in 1975 to 12 311 000 carats last year.

Botswana has large stockpiles of ore and in 1984 alone 853 324 tonnes were added.

BOTSWANA

EEC BEEF EXPORTS DISCUSSED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] Zimbabwe's prospects of entering the lucrative European Economic Community beef market was the main talking point at the annual congress of the Cattle Producers' Association in Victoria Falls yesterday.

The congress was opened by the executive chairman of the Botswana Meat Commission, Mr Ove Neilson, who welcomed the recent agreement between the Cold Storage Commission and BMC to market beef in Western Europe on a joint basis.

This is the first major commercial agreement between corporations operating in the SADCC countries.

Mr Neilson spoke of the complementary nature of the beef industries in both countries and pointed out that the new marketing arrangement should make "optimum use" of the long established and sophisticated BMC marketing infrastructure in Western Europe.

It should bring substantial advantages in terms of the ability of the group to negotiate a reduction in shipping, insurance and storage charges.

Meat producers in Zimbabwe and Botswana were finding it increasingly difficult to maintain viability in the face of dumpings from the EEC.

Mr Neilson added: "I welcome the decision of the EEC to maintain the rights of access to European markets by ACP countries in the Lome Three agreements.

"Zimbabwe's imminent entry to the European markets will open up new opportunities for the country's beef producers and hold out the prospect of a restoration of the domestic industry's profitability."

CSO: 3400/464

BURUNDI

BRIEFS

SOVIET EXHIBITION--The Embassy of the USSR informs the public that to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great National War of 1941-1945 there will be an exhibition of photographs from 6-12 May at the Russian language school (15 Independence Place). The exhibition is open every day from 0900 to 1200 hours and from 1500 to 1900 hours. Admission is free. You are cordially invited! [Text] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU in French 5-6 May 85 p 6] 9516

CSO : 3419/417

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

OPEC TO FINANCE PROJECT--Dakar, 10 June (PANA)--A loan agreement signed last week between the Central African Republic and the OPEC Fund for International Development will provide that country with 2 million U.S. dollars to help finance the Bangui M'poko International Airport rehabilitation project. An OPEC press release to the PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY in Dakar today states that others contributing to the project are the Saudi Fund for Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), and the Central African Republic Government. The loan agreement was signed at the OPEC Fund headquarters by Dr Guy Darlan, high commission for planning, on behalf of the Central African Republic and by Mr Osama Faquih, chairman of the governing board of the OPEC Fund. Under the financial terms of the agreement the interest-free loan will carry an annual service charge of one percent on amounts withdrawn and outstanding, a maturity of 17 years, including a five-year grace period. [Excerpts] [Dakar PANA in English 1345 GMT 10 Jun 85]

NEW AIRFIELD AT MOBAYE--As announced yesterday in our 1900 newcast, the head of state this morning presided over the ceremony for the inauguration of the new airfield at Mobaye. According to our correspondent Misongo Pasi, the occasion began at 0838 with the arrival of the head of state at the venue where members of the Military Committee for National Redress, heads of diplomatic missions in Bangui, and a large crowd from all parts of the Mobaye District were waiting. [Excerpt] [Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 14 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/469

JPRS-SSA-85-061
15 July 1985

MANUFACTURE OF 'TROPICALIZED' MICROCOMPUTERS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 20 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] Microcomputers do not seem to feel at home in Africa. Like compasses, they point--by their breakdowns and inadequacies--toward the North, the rich Western countries which developed them primarily for themselves. In the tropical humidity they can rarely perform at their best, unless they are acclimatized and adapted to local conditions. The big international companies are quite unable to do this: given the thousands of microcomputers they produce every day, how can they justify the investments necessary to "tropicalize" the hundred or so machines per year needed by the African states?

Thus the field was open for Symag, a small company employing 30 people established in the French "Silicon Valley" near Grenoble. Its most recent coup, following two successful operations in Madagascar and Morocco: the signing, in late February 1985, of a contract with the Congo for training and technology transfer. The purpose is to create, within the country, a professional microcomputer industry.

The Brazzaville production plant should be able this year to make 115 professional-quality, top of the line microcomputers, producing a turnover of Fr CFA 710 million. This is a far, far cry from the commercial strategy of the giants in the sector, who are content to provide standard equipment with the help of more or less specialized retailers who are unable to provide locally the requisite maintenance: which means that repairs--needed frequently in the tropics--have to be done in France, Germany or the United States...

'Third-World' Commercial Strategy

Symag, which follows a deliberately "third-world" commercial strategy, insists that the entire chain of production, maintenance and marketing be controlled by Africans themselves, even though the Grenoble-based company holds 40 percent of the shares in the new enterprise, Safir, while 60 percent is divided between the government and the Congolese Data Processing Office. The people in Grenoble say they only insist on one thing: that "the manufacture and utilization of professional microcomputers shall be perfectly adapted to the needs of the developing countries." That is not something that can be accomplished in a day, but it is something to which both sides have agreed.

The first stage, now under way: delivery to the Brazzaville plant of equipment partially assembled by Symag, which is then to be assembled and prepared

locally and sold. At the same time, two engineers from Grenoble will provide on-the-scene supervision and training to the Congolese team. The team should be able to assemble the parts provided by Symag and learn to adapt computer programs to local needs. The duration of this phase of the transition: 2 years. After which the French will return home, leaving Safir--which should employ about 40 people by the third year of operations--completely in Congolese hands.

According to Christian Coeur, a Symag official, "this technology transfer is going to permit engineers from the Congolese Data Processing Office, who are already working on large computers, to experiment with the greater flexibility of operations using microcomputers, which makes real decentralization possible. It should help them advance their own data processing techniques in better accord with local economic conditions."

The "Orchids" of Brazzaville

The "Orchids"--the microcomputers from Brazzaville--are in fact primarily intended for problem sectors of the economy, where naturally they will be used in management and accounting. Naturally? Well, almost: the "micros" are going to be "juiced up," enhanced, adapted to tropical conditions. They will have increased resistance to humidity, current regulators to absorb the frequent voltage surges. And, too, there will be all the programs built into the machine, which should be easy to operate. Symag guarantees that nonprogrammers can achieve the same efficiency as experts. One can even dispense with a keyboard, with the help of an optical crayon. A victory over illiteracy?

All these efforts to acquire new equipment should pay off. They already have, since Symag has taken the market that the big companies have abandoned. Export predictions testify to the optimistic hopes for the tropicalized "Orchid": 55 units to be exported in 1985, 90 in 1986 and 145 in 1987...

North-South Cooperation

This is the other aspect of the contract: exclusive rights to exportation of production. For Safir, this area includes the Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, the CAR [Central African Republic], Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Chad and Equatorial Guinea. Whenever a company from one of these countries wants to buy a Symag microcomputer, it will have to place its order in Brazzaville, not Grenoble. According to Symag, "that is to avoid problems that have occurred in Cameroon. A Japanese company had sold a manufacturing license, without the exclusivity provision, to Cameroon and Nigeria. Because the Nigerian products were less costly, they invaded the Cameroonian market."

For the moment, both partners are benefiting from the deal. The Congolese are going to produce beautiful, brand-new microcomputers all by themselves. The French, in exchange for giving up their marketing rights, will get royalties proportional to Safir's turnover. The royalties are moderate, reflecting symbolically the spirit of true North-South cooperation. Where else have we heard of royalties being calculated in such a way as to provide the enterprise enough money to begin its own research at the local level, so that eventually it can develop its own products?

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BACKGROUND OF PRESIDENT'S PARIS VISIT ANALYZED

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Laurent Zecchini: "President Obiang Nguema's Visit to Paris: Growing French Influence in the Former Spanish Colony"]

[Text] President Teodoro Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea, who has been on an official working visit to Paris since Monday 3 June, lunched at the Elysee on the following day. France has an important role to play in this country that has challenged its alliances with the Eastern bloc countries and is hoping to lessen the influence of Spain, its former colonizer.

President Teodoro Obiang Nguema's stay in Paris* is certainly going to irritate the Spanish authorities. Ever since November 1979, when a reconciliation took place between France and Equatorial Guinea, Madrid has viewed unfavorably any French initiatives in its former colonies. Equatorial Guinea's entrance into the free zone last 1 January served only to deepen those resentments. Taking advantage of the desire manifested in Malabo to open up French-speaking Central Africa and to the West, Paris is gaining a growing influence in this little country of approximately 350,000 inhabitants where everything has to be rebuilt.

Exhausted by 11 years of bloody dictatorship under Francisco Macias Nguema, Equatorial Guinea has managed, but only with difficulty, to get back on its feet. Without prejudging the beneficial consequences that the entrance into the free zone should ultimately bring about, and despite a few successes in the agricultural field, the Equatorial Guinean situation remains worrisome, despite a great deal of international financial aid. Between now and the end of June, a confirmation agreement should be signed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), according to which the IMF will grant a \$10 million standby loan. In July, Equatorial Guinea is to "pass" before the Club de Paris for rescheduling the payments of its foreign debt, which at the end of 1984 was estimated at \$150 million (95 percent of the country's income from exports!). Arrears on payments to Spain account for over 35 percent of the total debt, as opposed to 18 percent for China and 11 percent for the IMF. It makes no difference; since 1980, the total debt has tripled and servicing the debt has increased eightfold.

*The Equatorial Guinean president previously made an official visit to France in September 1982.

In 1984, France for its part granted 21.9 million francs in aid, to which was added an amount of 33 million in connection with Paris' taking over the part payable in cash for the "ticket of admission" that Malabo is to pay to the Central Bank for integrating the free zone (in all, 100 million francs). French imports went from 11 million francs in 1983 to 27.7 million in 1984 and French exports, which reached 12 million in 1983, rose to 80 million the following year. The number of French people settled in Equatorial Guinea, for its part, has increased tenfold since 1982 and is now at 83 persons, including 20 who are cooperants. The chief of state himself, as well as his principal associates, have started to learn French. In short, France may, if requested by the Malabo authorities, play an important role in a country that has become pro-West.

Relations with Spain are actually singularly strained, President Obiang not having appreciated very much a certain propensity on the part of Madrid to act like the former colonizer who came running [illegible] to the rescue, when the dictatorship fell, to rebuild the country.

Distrust has been growing since the coup d'etat attempt in May 1983, during which one of the conspirators took refuge in the Spanish embassy in Malabo. However, Madrid maintains about 200 cooperants and its financial aid was estimated at slightly over 100 million francs in 1984, 20 percent of that total being allocated to defense. Military cooperation between the two countries has suffered a serious slowdown since security was entrusted to a Praetorian guard of about 350 Moroccans stationed on the island of Bioko and in Rio Muni (the continental part). France, for its part, signed a military cooperation accord last January, involving 1 million francs in military aid annually.

This strengthening of ties with the West corresponds to a challenging of the alliances contracted in the past with the Eastern bloc countries. The Soviet Union, which before 1979 maintained in Equatorial Guinea about 250 civilian experts, 150 military advisers and nearly 250 sailors, is no longer a favored partner at all, quite the contrary. To the Equatorial Guineans, the Soviets are closely associated with the atrocities committed under President Macias' regime. Moscow nevertheless keeps a diplomatic representation of about 100 persons in Malabo.

Turning his Back on the Past

In agriculture, the production of cocoa, sales of which for export represent most of the country's own resources, has recovered, going from 5,000 tons in 1980 (almost 40,000 tons at the time independence was declared) to 8,300 tons in 1984. Timber, which ranks second in export income, is experiencing the same growth with 103,000 cubic meters in 1984, compared to 47,000 cubic meters in 1981. Finally, production of coffee, nearly all of which formerly disappeared because of smuggling, reached approximately 1,000 tons in 1984, as opposed to less than 200 tons from the previous harvest. On the other hand, the Malabo authorities have great hopes for mineral resources and hydrocarbons exploration. For its part, ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] has obtained an offshore exploration permit for 2,200 square km and, after a period of seismic prospecting, will begin drilling in two places in late 1985 or early 1986. None of the oil companies now in Equatorial Guinea, however, has found oil thus far.

Domestically, the situation has been far from "normalized" since the Golpe de la Libertad [blow for freedom] of August 1979. President Nguema, who is a member of the Fang ethnic group as was his predecessor, belongs to the Mongomo clan", which the dictator relies on to govern his country. A former military governor of Malabo and former vice defense minister, he has tried to distance himself from the Mongomo Fangs, but has not really been successful in doing so.

Opposing the Fangs (90 percent of the total population), who have taken upon themselves most of the positions of responsibility, are the Bubis, a minority ethnic group (8 percent of the population) most of whose members are on the island of Bioko. The Bubis are represented in the government by Mr Seriche, the prime minister, whose power is very limited. As in the past, the Fernandinos, who are half-castes, form the middle class of Malabo and Bata. On the other hand, President Obiang has arranged the banishment of potential rivals, such as Salvador Ela Nseng and Commander Florencio Maye Ela. Despite various attempts, the regime has not managed to bring about a rapprochement with the opposition, which has been in exile abroad--the CSD (Social Democratic Convergence) of Manuel Ruben N'Dongo and the ANRD (National Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy) of Martin Nsono Okomo. In Malabo, where the supplying of the markets has been improved, the population enjoys "relative respect for human rights", according to a French expert.

By endowing his country with institutions (a constitution, a parliament), by breaking with the Eastern bloc countries, by becoming part of the free zone, President Obiang Nguema has patently wished to turn his back on his country's far from brilliant past. He still has to prove that he is capable of erasing its consequences and that international aid--part of which exclusively benefits the "clan"--will enable Equatorial Guinea--at last--to make a new start.

8946

CSO: 3419/420

GUINEA

MEDICINE DONATION FROM GABON

Conakry HOROYA in French 14 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Bearing a message from President El-Hadj Oumar Bongo to President Lansana Conte, Louis Gaston Magila, Gabon's minister of national education, was received by the head of state in an audience in the Hall of Nations Wednesday, May 8.

Mr Louis Gaston Magila convoyed two tons of pharmaceutical products and two ambulances, a gift of President El-Hadj Oumar Bongo to Guinea, into our country. He was accompanied by General Olery, director of the aides-de-camp cabinet of the president of the Gabonese republic.

During the audience, the Gabonese minister of national education stressed President Bongo's great consideration and sincere esteem for President Lansana Conte and conveyed the head of state's brotherly and friendly greetings.

The Gabonese minister discussed bilateral cooperation problems of mutual interest, the situation within the OAU, and international cooperation with President Lansana Conte. He affirmed his government's resolve to strengthen ties of friendship and to diversify cooperative relations with the people and government of Guinea. He declared himself satisfied with his stay in Conakry.

In his response, the head of state said that the Guinean people and government appreciated President El-Hadj Oumar Bongo and the Gabonese government's profoundly African gestures of friendship and brotherhood. He emphasized that Guinea and Gabon would tighten their bonds of friendship and develop their cooperation for the consolidation of the OAU and the progress and prosperity of African nations.

Present at Mr Louis Gaston Magila's reception were Captain Facinet Toure, CMRN [Military Committee for National Recovery] member and state minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Captain Jean Traore, CMRN member and state minister of planning and natural resources; Captain Mamadou Pathe Barry, state secretary of labor and Captain Amadou Mangatta, secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic.

9825

CS0: 3419/410

GUINEA

JOINT TOBACCO COMPANY CREATED

Conakry HOROYA in French 28 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Ben Kemoko Traore and Joseph Mansare, two Guineans affiliated with an American firm, Austin Tobacco Company, have just gone in with the Guinean Government to create a joint company called SOGUITAB [Guinea Tobacco Company].

The company plans to develop tobacco cultivation in the prefectures of Kissidougou and Beyla and become a regular tobacco supplier to ENTA, the National Tobacco and Match Enterprise.

The first meeting of the company's board of directors was held 20-21 May in Conakry.

SOGUITAB, a joint company established in March 1985, has held its first board of directors meeting in Conakry.

The opening ceremonies, which took place on Monday and Tuesday, 20-21 May at Peoples Palace, were chaired by Second Lieutenant Joseph Gbago Zoumanigui, state secretary for energy, member of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Recovery], acting minister for industrial development.

Nowadays a guiding principle should prevail in setting up any public or private enterprise in the Republic of Guinea, and that is taking into account the viability of the enterprise. Because what good is it to establish an economic unit, however spectacular, if one does not take into account the economic factors, especially the primordial factor of profitability?

The CMRN does not want to fall into the errors of the recent past. The very bitter past.

The state secretary for energy, in a short but rigorous analysis of the current economic situation, said among other things that the creation of SOGUITAB corresponds to "a turning-point in the socio-economic evolution of the Republic of Guinea, involving the difficult and complex task of a deep restructuring of the administrative institutions of development of the second republic."

Our national tobacco company, which basically depends on importation of raw materials, will benefit from the birth of SOGUITAB, which will be its principal supplier; from now on we must avoid falling back into an imbalance between the objectives assigned to ENTA (with the help of SOGUITAB) and the goals of efficiency and economic effectiveness pursued by the Guinean Government.

In other words, in the future we must define and carry out a specific program of action that integrally and functionally coordinates SOGUITAB's production programs and the activities of ENTA, which must work together.

But where does SOGUITAB come from?

SOGUITAB is the creation of persevering young Guineans: Ben Traore and Joseph Mansare, who are affiliated with the American Austin Tobacco Company.

Four years ago the group took the road to Conakry, despite all the difficulties presented by a certain procrastination in handling the "case."

But in spite of all obstacles, SOGUITAB has gotten off the ground.

The purpose of the new company is to produce, in Guinea, tobacco of various varieties, with its top priority being the provisioning of ENTA. Three varieties of tobacco will initially be cultivated by SOGUITAB: 50 tons of yellow leaf in 1985, 80 tons in 1986 and 120 tons in 1987. The company plans to produce 80 tons of black leaf in 1986 and 100 tons in 1987.

Finally, some brown leaf tobacco will be grown, on an experimental basis: 10 tons in 1986 and 30 tons in 1987.

The fields will be in the prefectures of Pita, Kissidougou and Beyla, according to Mr Richard Austin, president and general manager of the company. Austin Tobacco Company is affiliated with Cardwell Machinery of Richmond, Virginia, which is engaged in the primary manufacture of machines and mills in England and makes cigarette machinery with Phillip Morris, the "father" of Marlboro.

"We hope to find the best way to make ENTA the most competitive factory in West Africa, for with joint effort and fraternal cooperation, everything is possible," said Richard Austin in his response to the remarks made by the state secretary for energy.

It should be pointed out that the board of directors for SOGUITAB is comprised of six directors divided between the two parties:

For Party A, that is the Guinean Government, the directors are:

- Dr Diawa Mory Traore;
- Pepe Guilavogui;
- Ansoumane Angelo Camara.

For Party B, that is the Austin side:

- Mr Richard Austin;
- Mr Herb Friend;
- Mr Ben Kemoko Traore.

We hope SOGUITAB will be able to meet the objectives of the partners involved, who will thereby have given concrete expression to the spirit of international solidarity, without regard to any ideological differences.

15 July 1985

GUINEA

INDUSTRIAL FISHING COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRENCH FIRM

Conakry HOROYA in French 14 May 85 p 4

[Article by Ben Daouda Sylla]

[Text] Within the framework of our country's industrial development, an agreement protocol to establish a partly public, partly private industrial fishing company dubbed PECHIKA (Kaloum Industrial Fishing) was signed Saturday, April 27, 1985 between the Guinean government and Euratec-France Co. Ltd.

Born of an initiative of the National Investment Commission of Guinea, which is presided by the Ministry of Planning and Natural Resources, PECHIKA is a mixed investment company subject to B section regulations of the Investment Code.

At the signing ceremony, the Guinean party was represented by Captain Alpha Oumar Barou Diallo, state secretary of Fishing, Doumbouya Karifa, legal advisor to the presidency of the republic and the principal executives of the departments concerned.

On the French side, besides Pierre Lechuiton, the representative of the French Company Euratec, Jeanne Dieng (Mrs M'Baye), president-general manager of Euratec-Guinea, Adama Conte (RTG) and Jean Pierre Robin, head of the trade service of the French embassy in Conakry were present.

After discussion and signature of the final document, the two parties agreed to:

--establish a modern fishing flotilla for the exploitation of waters under Guinean jurisdiction and eventually international waters;

--put into place the necessary material means for the effective exploitation of this flotilla;

--exploit and market halieutic resources on the domestic market in order to have cash receipts;

--train, perfect and recycle Guinean executives in the fishing industry;

--finally, carry out all commercial, industrial and financial operations directly or indirectly related to its export goals.

PECHIKA's headquarters will be in Conakry and the duration of the agreement is 25 years, with an option to renew.

The capital stock is set at 20 million French francs and is distributed as follows:

--51 percent for the Guinean government

--49 percent for the Euratec-France Co.

However, immediately after the creation of the company, the two partners agreed to sell 20 percent of the shares to private Guinean promoters, to promote private initiative in our country. Thus, the physiognomy of the new capital stock distribution is as follows:

--40 percent for the Guinean government

--40 percent for the Euratec-France Co.

--20 percent for Guinean private interests

PECHIKA's production goal is 25,000 tons of fish a year, or a daily catch of six tons in the first phase.

Production is slated to begin in August 1985.

When the signing of the accord was completed, Captain Alpha Oumar Barou Diallo thanked all the executives who contributed to setting up the agreement which led to PECHIKA's creation, on behalf of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Recovery] and the President of the republic.

The fishing [industry], the state secretary of fishing said, is a key sector in the life of the people and our government has an obvious interest in it. Moreover, Captain Barou affirmed that the weighty responsibility to which the two parties have already committed themselves is a significant act in the struggle against malnutrition and the shortage of fish.

Responding to the state secretary of fishing, Pierre Lechuiton, on behalf of his companions, declared himself very satisfied with the welcome he had received. "Guinea is a hospitable country with whom one can cooperate", he concluded.

There could be no better demonstration of the Guinean government's willingness to accelerate our country's socio-economic development than the creation of this mixed fishing company.

9825

CSO: 3419/410

GUINEA

BRIEFS

FRENCH INDUSTRIALISTS VISIT--A delegation from the French Foreign Commerce Center and Guinean senior executives in the mining sector met for a work session Monday, May 6 in People's Hall, presided over by Captain Jean Traore, state minister of planning and natural resources. During the meeting, Captain Traore expressed the wish that the visit would mark a qualitative step on the road to developing our country's mining sector. He also stressed the hopes of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Recovery] and the government concerning the recovery of the Guinean economy, of which the mining sector is a mainstay. After the work session, the French industrialists visited the mining docks of the autonomous port of Conakry, specifically at the Kindia Bauxite Office [OBK] and the Friguia Company's docks. The OBK, whose installations have an initial capacity of 2,500 tons/hour of bauxite, can load at the rate of 1,800 tons an hour. Its dock currently serves 10 to 15 mineral ships a month. Its port facilities began functioning in 1974. The Friguia Company, whose port facilities have been operating since 1960, has a dock with four silos, including one which holds 17,000 tons and one 20,000 tons of alumina. The loading rate of the Friguia dock facilities is 10,000 tons of alumina an hour. The dock serves 6 mineral ships a month. The schedule of the French industrialists' visit, which extends until May 12, includes interviews with managers in the mining sector and visits to certain mixed investment companies, such as Aredor, CBG, Friguia and OBK. [By Demba Doumbouya] [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 14 May 85 p 4] 9825

CSO: 3419/410

LESOTHO

MAKHELE ON SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, RELATIONS WITH USSR

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English No 101, 1985 pp 83-85

[Interview with Vincent Makhele, foreign minister of Lesotho]

[Text] Vincent Makhele, Foreign Minister of Lesotho, recently visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. He gave an interview to INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS concerning a number of issues, including the situation in Southern Africa.

Q. The Pretoria regime seeks to foist a "non-aggression treaty" on Lesotho. Your country has refused to yield to the racists' pressure. Could you elaborate on the stand Lesotho takes on this issue?

A. The situation in southern Africa remains exceedingly complex. Our country is one of those affected by the destabilization policy pursued by the Pretoria regime. A case in point is the pressure the racists are putting on Lesotho in various forms to sign a non-aggression treaty.

We do need peace in order to solve our numerous social problems. However, we feel that peace will not be achieved through the signing of a treaty that lacks sincerity. I want to emphasise that our experience of contractual relations with South Africa indicates that we cannot be absolutely sure of its strict observance of the provisions of a non-aggression treaty.

And another thing I would like to stress: we are positive that there can be no genuine peace as long as apartheid exists. If Pretoria does not give up its criminal practices of apartheid, I do not think that a country like ours can cooperate with it.

Lesotho adheres to the principle of peaceful coexistence. It will never act as an aggressor, nor will it ever serve as a base for aggression. We have never attacked South Africa and have no intention to; therefore, the demand for a non-aggression treaty, in our opinion, has no grounds.

Q. In the Republic of South Africa, in a situation of violence and coercion, elections were staged to a new, three-chamber parliament where, apart from the whites, "coloureds" and Asians are to be represented. What is your assessment of these "reforms" carried out by the racist authorities?

A. I have no intention to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. But it is clear to any unbiased observer that the "reforms" have in no way brought

South Africa closer to the solution of the problem of apartheid. The election returns confirm this.

Frankly speaking, some believe that the racist system is being "improved". But it is my opinion that nothing new is taking place, since the majority of the population there remains deprived of the genuine human rights. Having failed in their election scheme, the authorities have to seek other means to deal with the people.

In this connection I should also point out that the racist system generates the problem of refugees. To escape racist repression many flee to Lesotho. We have pledged to give asylum to these people. We feel it binding on us to provide asylum to the apartheid refugees. We in Lesotho regard this our humanitarian duty.

Q. What is Lesotho's stand on the Namibian problem?

A. We support Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, which charted the way towards independence for Namibia. And we are indignant that Namibia is not yet free.

We reject outright any attempt to link up the process of Namibia's decolonization with any conditions. The issue of this country's independence has no relation to the Cuban internationalists assisting the People's Republic of Angola in repulsing Pretoria's attacks. It is well known that it is the Namibians themselves, not Angolans, who are fighting for the freedom and independence of Namibia. Therefore, one feels perplexed at the attempt to make the Namibian settlement conditional on the withdrawal of the Cuban military assistance from Angola. All of this is deplorable because it obstructs Namibian independence and portends a continued occupation of Namibia. Lesotho appeals to everyone who is party to the process of Namibia's independence to make every effort to help the country become free.

Q. Could you speak on Lesotho's relations with the USSR and other socialist countries?

A. Our position is absolutely clear and unequivocal. We pursue the policy of non-alignment. Lesotho is prepared to have friendly relations with any country that wishes them. This especially concerns those who support freedom and independence in Africa. I would like to emphasize that we are aware of the efforts of the Soviet Union to promote decolonization in Africa. We highly appreciate the Soviet contribution to the cause.

Since diplomatic relations were established between Lesotho and the Soviet Union, the contacts between our countries have been steadily expanding. And we would like to see them continue to grow.

At present, many Lesothans enjoy the benefits of the Soviet system of education. Some have already graduated from Soviet universities and now work in their own country. It should be stressed that all of them are noted for their patriotism and internationalism. They acquired these qualities, along with knowledge, while studying in your country. We are very grateful to the Soviet Union for its part in training specialists for Lesotho.

Lesotho highly values and supports all peace initiatives the USSR has come out with an effort to prevent a new world war, especially a devastating nuclear war.

(Lesotho established diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1980.)

MALAWI

BRIEFS

EEC AID--The EEC has approved aid worth 6 million kwacha to Malawi, to finance the second stage of the Small Enterprise Development Organization of Malawi (SEDOM), which is expected to start some time this year. In a press release in Lilongwe today, the delegation of the Commission of European Communities in Malawi said 2.25 million kwacha of the money will be given as a special loan, while the remaining 3.75 million kwacha will be given as a grant. [Excerpt] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/463

MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIKAN OFFICIALS ON RENAMO, PROBLEMS

MB101945 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 85

["Top Level" program titled "Mozambique Today, Tomorrow" with recorded portions of interviews with Mozambican Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, U.S. Ambassador to Mozambique Peter de Vos, Mozambican Agriculture Minister Ferreira dos Santos, and Mozambican Internal Trade Minister Aranda da Silva in Maputo; date not given]

[Text] Mozambique is celebrating 10 years of independence this month. Many of those years were spent in acrimony and conflict with South Africa. However, this year on 16 March, the first anniversary of the Accord of Nkomati was celebrated. It was the signing of that document that brought about the South African-Mozambican connection as we know it today.

The signing of the accord was a dream come true for tens of thousands of South Africans, who believed that in a matter of weeks they would once again be crunching crispy prawns, be tanning on the golden beaches, be pampered at luxury hotels and be paying late night visits to the Texas bar on the Rua Araujo, better known as the Street of Sin. But it was not to be. Today, more than a year after the signing of the accord, the good old L. M. [Lourenco Marques] is nothing but a terribly tarnished Maputo. Buildings of the once vibrant city are more than merely crumbling at their edges. Shops have little and often nothing to sell. Hotels are deserted and there are frequent power failures. People are starving not only in Maputo, but throughout the country, not a few hundred, or a few thousand, but millions of the country's inhabitants face hunger daily. What is the reason for this suffering? Simply put, Mozambique is at war and until there is peace within the country, forget about the old-day L. M. dreams.

It has been said that bush wars are like bush fires: easy to start, difficult to stop. And indeed, RENAMO from humble beginnings at its creation in the mid-1970's has gone from strength to strength. Today it has some 12,000 fighters active in destabilizing most of Mozambique's 10 provinces. To give some idea of the strength of RENAMO, it can be pointed out that there are now more RENAMO fighters in action than there were Frelimo guerrillas at the time of Mozambique's independence. Although RENAMO expresses high ideals, such as the desire to have free elections in the country and to do away with what it regards as debilitating Marxist-Socialist policies, the Frelimo

government regards these people as no better than common bandits. As is usually the case, it is the innocent civilian population that bears the brunt of the suffering.

The signing of the Accord of Nkomati was like the lighting of a flame of hope to those suffering in Mozambique. However, despite this vision and all it means, there are still some sectors in South Africa who remain opposed to the agreement and everything for which it stands. The Mozambican minister of information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, has a message for these people:

[Begin Cabaco recording] I think that what they should understand is that true implementation of the Nkomati Accord would bring benefits for everybody right in South Africa and Mozambique, and I really think that the attitude of those subversives promoting destabilization can only bring to our region general instability and general damage on the economic resources we have in the region and the possibility of living in peace, and development for the region as a whole. [end recording]

As we said earlier, Mozambique is in a state of war. The activities of RENAMO are causing havoc to the daily lives of everyone in the country. But to what extent are those RENAMO activities promoting instability in Southern Africa?

[Begin Cabaco recording] I think that most of the countries in the region have been affected. Our region is so much interdependent that the troubles in one country will certainly affect the stability and the progress of all the countries in the region. [end recording]

Of course, the big question is how can peace be brought to Mozambique? There has been talk of a political settlement, but there has also been talk of a so-called military solution and an escalation to the war which has already ravaged the country.

[Begin Cabaco recording] You know that we are not dealing with any political exercise in the country. We are dealing with pure banditry promoted by people who are not interested in giving any political solution for the country but who disrupt our country and who make the exercise of our independence violent. So, there is no political settlement possible with no political forces--with forces that are not political forces and forces which are not mainly national-motivated. So, as I said before, the external support is a key problem of the situation, and the solution of the problem within Mozambique is undoubtedly the international society stopping this external support, and of course a political and military exercise internally trying to explain to the people who have been involved in the destabilization what are the benefits of a peaceful settlement and peace in the country, and in the elimination of those who have been the promoters of the instability inside the country. So, I would say that a diplomatic, a political, and a military solution are to be considered on this. And of course, we have had some development in the last year but of course we are

far from having solved the problem, and it will take a lot of work and a lot of commitment on our side to be able to solve the complete problem, which I think is of main interest and benefit, as I said, for all the countries in the region. [end recording]

Mr Cabaco admits that the signing of the Accord of Mkomati has, to some extent at least, influenced Mozambique's relations with a number of countries, many of them in the West. What is his country's attitude now toward the present day American policy of constructive engagement, particularly in the region of southern Africa?

[Begin Cabaco recording] Well, we think that any big country, any country with the world policy which is honestly committed to bring peace and development to our region, the Government of Mozambique welcomes this diplomatic move. Any intervention which is aimed to bring instability and destruction of our economies and our countries we firmly oppose. So far, the role that the American government has played--although I believe it has been not very decisive, I think the decisive role has been played by Mozambique and South Africa--but it has been positive and I think no problem to the improvement of the situation between South Africa and Mozambique. The United States as well as these countries, the most important role they can play is to diplomatically put pressure on the forces which are interested in the destabilization of the region. This is one thing, and as they have a certain capacity of doing so, the other thing is promoting the international confidence in the region and promoting the importance in terms of the international, the world situation, that this region is kept as a region of peace and development and not as a region of confrontation. [end recording]

So, Mozambique believes the West, and more especially the large nations such as the United States, has an important diplomatic role to play in the former Portuguese colony. What is the nature of present day relations between the war-torn country and the United States? The U.S. Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Peter...

[Begin de Vos recording] ...are not only good but, very good. As you know the relations... been a very, very happy one. We have had diplomatic relations with Mozambique since independence in 1975. We had an ambassador here in 1980 and I came here in 1983. The relationship was sort of, one might say, a formal relationship up until 1982, when Foreign Minister Chissano and our Secretary of State Shultz met in New York and decided that we should identify areas where we could really work together. As a consequence of that, we sent some of our people who have been to Mozambique to talk to the Mozambican Government. They sent people to Washington, and throughout 1983 the relationship improved considerably; I am a consequence of that. Of course, the Mozambicans put an ambassador in Washington. Ambassador Ferrao was their first ambassador in Washington in 1984. And of course it involved the Nkomati Accord. It involved, on the bilateral side, many contacts and many agreements being

President Samora Machel and State President Botha have been very courageous, particularly in bringing about the Nkomati Accord. I can tell you when I first arrived here--I am afraid I cannot give you statistics--South African Airways was not very heavily occupied and most the guys were diplomats who were coming down from buying food or something along that line, and I can guarantee you now that it is 98 or 99 percent full; I am sure that your experiences [words indistinct] itself, the flight is extremely full. The airline is not just the South African Airways. It is all the other airlines that are operating including American businessmen. We are lucky if we saw an American businessman once a month here before Nkomati. Now I can guarantee you that our economic and promotional [word indistinct] is coming. [end recording]

Since the signing of the Accord some 15 months ago, it has been in danger of collapse on a number of occasions. What in your opinion would happen if in fact it collapsed?

[Begin de Vos recording] Well, it is a hypothetical question and I do not foresee it happening, quite frankly, and therefore [words indistinct] along these lines. I think on the contrary, that both the South African Government and the Mozambican Government are fully committed to [word indistinct] Nkomati and to making it work. The fact that there is continuing insurgency in Mozambique does not just mean that Nkomati has not worked. It has because it has two governments that were before on a confrontational course, and now are trying to work together to work out their problems. [end recording]

It is obvious that security is the major problem in Mozambique. However, if peace were to be restored what benefits would begin to flow into the country?

[Begin de Vos recording] Well, I think you identified the problem. In other words, security, that is the number one concern in everybody's mind on both sides of the border as well as anybody coming in here looking at economic opportunities. But the country is a very, very wealthy country. I do not want to exaggerate, any particular area, but I think that if you take the total sum, and you look at agriculture, there are areas in this country that could compete with any country, any nation in the world in terms of agriculture. The fantastically good river valleys, the Limpopo, the Zambezi, and the [words indistinct]. I just returned myself from Niassa Province. It is a fantastically rich agricultural province. But, it is not a one crop country. It has many, many things they can grow there: cotton, beef, beans, corn, citrus fruits, in addition to which they have mineral resources. How vast [words indistinct] people don't know but some of the food and natural resources here are simply fantastic; coal, for instance, iron. We are looking forward to [words indistinct]. The fishing, for example, in this country is almost untold, [word indistinct] over the farms, but in addition to the farms you have all types of fishing. You have the services. The country's [words indistinct] for the past decade and past

centuries has been based on services, and we also [words indistinct] land-locked countries of southern Africa [words indistinct] ports of Nacala, Beira, Maputo. Fantastic ports. You have migrant laborers who are working in South African mines as a result of [words indistinct] to both countries. So I think if you take the combined total, I would have to be very optimistic, quite frankly. So, in terms of capital flow, yes, there are people outside, especially in the United States, who are very much interested in Mozambique. There have been companies coming despite the current situation. [end recording]

Constructive engagement appears to be the inwords being used more and more by American policy makers these days. How do you, as the U.S. ambassador to Mozambique, see the principles of constructive engagement being applied in the subcontinent of southern Africa?

[Begin de Vos recording] Well, I would say the policy's basic principle is you have to talk and that is what constructive engagement is all about. You cannot isolate people and expect to bring them into a process, and so I think the basic part of constructive engagement is talking to all sides. Chester Crocker, who as you know is the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in Washington, I am sure would much prefer to stay home with his family. He has a wife and children and he would much prefer, especially at times like Christmas and holidays, to stay home with his family, rather than fly around airplanes to southern Africa. Frank Wisner is another. Frank Wisner, of course, is Chet's deputy, and I am sure they would much prefer and the whole team of American diplomats involved in this would much prefer to stay around and be home, but they are not. They are very much involved in trying to bring a lasting, a real and lasting peace to southern Africa, to end the violence that we talked about, to bring independence to Namibia, and to work out the solutions for places like Mozambique, and hopefully, for Angola. And this is really what constructive engagement is all about. If we are told to go home, believe me we will go home. As I say, Chet and Frank and others would love to be with their families, but they are devoted to this thing, and nobody has asked us to go home and I think that is what is so terribly important. There is, of course, a lot of public rhetoric, and sometimes we will hear some very strong criticism of what is called constructive engagement, but believe me, privately, whenever we ask people do you want us to go home?, they say "on the contrary. You are doing a great job, keep after it." [end recording]

Of course, many people throughout the world are saying that the latest American policy of constructive engagement is just a ploy in Mozambique and that all the United States really wants is to shape up against Soviet Union competition in this part of the world.

[Begin de Vos recording] I don't. I wouldn't really put it in that context. I think that is probably the wrong way of doing it. I think that you should not look at southern Africa in East-West terms, and certainly we do not in most cases. There is no question about the situation in Angola with

signed between the United States and Mozambique. It saw the initiation of American economic development in Mozambique. We had, of course, been contributing humanitarian assistance in terms of food, but there was a great jump in United States aid because of the drought and because of the problems Mozambique is facing. Now I say that today, in 1985, our relationship is very, very good. It is not excellent, in the sense that we do have differences between our governments. We do look at things and world issues differently. But I think that we look at regional issues very much the same in southern Africa and I think that is what has brought a lot of us together--the Mozambican side and the American side. [end recording]

And what are the views of the United States regarding the all-important regional cooperation in southern Africa?

[Begin de Vos recording] Well, we look at Mozambique as very much an important player in the region, and it is because of that we have devoted so much time and attention to Mozambique. It is certainly a number one priority in Washington. I was there just last month for several weeks and the whole town is talking about Mozambique. In one sense, it has done a (?bare-face) good because it gives us a lot of (?big building) and captures a lot of important attention in Washington. I would say that we do look at Mozambique as a key player. We have a very special relationship, as you know, with Angola. We are very much interested in the independence in Namibia and in reducing the tensions that have occurred throughout the past decade in southern Africa. But, of course, it has led to such things as the Nkomati Accord and I think that the South African Government and Mozambican Government are talking to each other and trying to resolve problems, whereas before that was not the case. Traditionally, it has been an integrated type of region, both economically, politically, and in every way you can think of. What effects one affects the other. I think that--I cannot speak for the other countries--but certainly the United States looks at it that way, and it is obvious the Mozambican Government looks at it that way, because they very much welcome the interchange of trade and commerce, of migrant labor, of transportation, of tourism. All these types of economic activity, I think are very important. [end recording]

The signing of the Nkomati Accord--did it serve to enhance Western, and more especially American, confidence in Mozambique?

[Begin de Vos recording] I would say that Nkomati was a very, very historic event in southern Africa, and it showed that governments with opposing political philosophies can make an attempt to try to get along with each other and try to work out the problems. Surely, it is something that the United States fully supports. We will give great support to every effort that can be made to reduce the cycles of the violence and counterviolence that have occurred in this climate for so long, especially in this region for so long. We look at Nkomati as a very real way of trying to [word indistinct] that situation with [self-confidence]. So I would say [words indistinct] has captured the imagination of the world, and I think that

the Cuban troops there, and we feel that that is very wrong, and it is for that purpose we would like to see the Cuban troops be withdrawn. But in terms of the other countries in southern Africa, I think that our objectives here at any rate are to see them be independent countries, to see them being genuinely nonaligned countries and to see them have the opportunity to induce self . . . [changes thought] independence, to induce economic development, and an overall improvement in the way of life. So I would not like to characterize southern Africa as a place for East-West conflict, nor East-West competition for that matter. I think that this will be one area of Angola, which is a very specific area, and is something which we are trying very hard to work out. [end recording]

But while talks about fighting, talks about peace, and talks about talks continue, the people of Mozambique are starving. Despite economic and food aid from the East and the West, millions of Mozambicans face a daily challenge of searching for food, of feeding their families, of seeing their loved ones starving to death. What are the statistics? The Mozambican minister of agriculture, Mr Joao Ferreira dos Santos:

[Begin dos Santos recording] In this moment we see that we have had no concrete figures in mind. But what that must be based into and to UN agencies in Maputo and it is the correct figures. I think it is between 4 million and 5 million people more or less is involved in this clarification. [end recording]

Is aid a solution to the problem of starvation in Mozambique? No, says Mr dos Santos.

[Begin dos Santos recording] First thing it is necessary to finish this war and have peace in Mozambique. This is the first condition for any cooperation we would like to do with any country. This is a fundamental thing which every people understand. Western countries, South Africa, every people must understand, first Mozambique needs peace. We must finish with the criminal actions of these bandits, because if we think it is not killing children, women, peasants, civil servants, we cannot resolve anything. Those who finance these people must stop it. [end recording]

So, while the fighting and the talking continues, shops throughout the country will also continue to have very little or even nothing to sell. The Minister of Internal Trade Mr. Aranda da Silva:

[Begin da Silva recording] The main problem is the economic problem, the general economic problems of the country. Anyway, the situation seems to be very difficult and as you can see through the country there is a general lack of the consumer goods and the lack of [word indistinct] in the factories is still very low. There are scarcities of raw materials in particular. [end recording]

If peace had to come to the country what would be the situation regarding trade?

[Begin da Silva recording] Well, peace is the main question of Mozambique and I do not think only in Mozambique but in the region, because peace in Mozambique is linked to the peace in the region. And what will happen is the armed bandits will be defeated and then destroyed. With that unity, for instance, the level of exports of Mozambique could be redoubled, almost redoubled, and the level of the goods transported through the rails and Mozambican ports also will be much, much bigger than now, and this, will mean foreign exchange for the country, and this will mean more development, and this will mean more cooperation with other regions and those countries that are in the region. [end recording]

The United States has become more involved in the subcontinent in terms of its constructive engagement policy. What is your attitude toward this policy, especially in regard to your own country, Mozambique?

[Begin da Silva recording] Everything that is done for peace in the region, we support and we support because this [passage indistinct].

CSO: 3400/458

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SCHOOL FOR REFUGEES IN CONGO--A secondary school is to be opened in the Congo this year to offer technical training to young Namibian refugees. The school will be run by the Namibian Foreningen, a Norwegian association started in 1980 to help victims of South Africa's policies in Namibia. It will accommodate 600 students between 13 and 25. The NF will supply Norwegian teachers to work alongside Namibian teachers. The NF has already established a successful print shop in Lusaka, where 20 Namibians--5 of them women--are being trained for a career in graphics. The group also plans to expand a project in Nyango, Zambia, where 20 Namibian women are being taught sewing and weaving. A wooden house is being erected for another 13 students. [Text] [CITY PRESS in English 19 May 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/461

NIGER

KOUNTCHE ON AFRICA SEEKING ITS OWN WAY TO DEVELOPMENT

Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Mar 85 p 4

[Interview with Niger's President Seyni Kountche, by Francois Hauter, date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr President, you are doing your best here in Niger to get your farmers and cattleraisers to think in new ways. Do you get the impression that, in the rich countries, people tend to underestimate the reactive capacity of poor countries?

[Answer] In dealings between rich and poor, neither side must deny its responsibilities. There are mistakes on both sides. Aid has not been easy to see, in concrete terms, by either side. Why, with all the aid that Africa -- and especially the Sahel -- has received over the past 20 years, is it still where it was before? Asking questions like this is the way to get both parties to admit that both have made mistakes. Let us turn over a new leaf, then, and devise a new strategy for intervention...

[Question] You said, in an interview: "What really hurts is our intellectual and financial dependency on the rich countries." are you not doomed to accept that dependent status?

[Answer] Africa is still seeking its path to development. In the first flush of our independence, some of us adopted a bastard version of capitalism, others opted for a pseudo-socialism. Where does that leave us? We have not yet so much as reached the starting line! We have moved backward... You people in Europe made your industrial revolution after you had developed and established your agricultural wealth. We have yet to establish even that primary wealth. We have remained intellectually dependent, because we tried to imitate models and patterns that would not fit here.

[Question] That is the point: is it realistic to ask African heads of State to modernize their countries on a crash basis, riding roughshod over the feelings of the farmers, and at the same time to make a mosaic of federated entities of peoples whose traditional habits and customs are very dear to them -- and to do both at one and the same time?

[Answer] We are asked to do too much at once. Africa is still deeply traditional,, attached to its peasant attitudes. When were we born again as sovereign nations? In Niger, that happened only about 25 years ago... You want us to set records for the phases, which you took centuries to complete, so as to catch up with you. That is simply not realistic, any of it. As for me, as head of State, my first duty is to know my country as it is, and to act on the basis of that reality. Our States, since they achieved international sovereignty, are beginning to understand that they are going to constitute a nation. It will be a nation with its flaws and its shortcomings, and with its merits. Therefore you must not rush it. What is more, we must go on being ourselves, even as we strive to be like others, but not to ape them! I admit that this is no easy task. If ever we lose our grip on our hard realities, we shall be headed straight for catastrophe...

[Question] Does the personalization of power still seem necessary to an African president?

[Answer] Oh, yes! In your countries, you count on democracy. But you simply cannot take a man who is mentally and materially underdeveloped and turn him into a democrat. That is the faulty perception that thwarts both you in the West and us in Africa. Europeans will never understand anything about our African problems so long as this distorted perception goes uncorrected.

[Question] So freedom of thought is not necessarily a factor in development?

[Answer] There is freedom of thought, and then there is freedom of thought! When freedom of thought means helping to destroy what belongs to the community, it is not, in my view, freedom of thought. In Europe you talk about our dictatorships, our presidents for life...yet you never for an instant stop to think that it took you centuries to get to where you are!

[Question] Now, a question about Chad, your neighbor. In May 1982, when Francois Mitterrand came on a visit to Niger, you said to him: "To be in Niger is to be in Chad!" Today you are a lot more discreet on that subject. Does the Libyan threat, which has grown more menacing since the occupation of northern Chad in May and June 1983, explain this discretion?

[Answer] I did indeed say to President Mitterrand that by coming to Niger he had as good as come to Chad. The Nigerien people are with the Chadians, heart and soul. We share a common border, with the same populations on either side of that line. Our discretion has nothing to do with Libya. If I have something to say to Qadhdhafi, I'll say it to him. No...in all honesty, there is a

deception on Chad's part. And when I say deception..! If the Libyans are in Chad, they are there because the Chadians want them there! If the French and the Zairians have pulled out, it is because the Chadians want them out! If the Nigeriens decide one of these days to start something -- they can bring in the Russians, the Americans, or somebody else -- it will happen because the Nigeriens want it that way! I am disappointed in the Chadians. Let them demonstrate their readiness to put an end to their conflict, and you will see whether or not the Libyans will get out! The responsibility is theirs: they should have sat down and thrashed it out in Brazzaville.

6182

CSO: 3419/418

NIGER

REPORTAGE ON NIGER RIVER DRYING UP

Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 May 85 p 6

[Article by Laurent Greilsamer]

[Text] Water and wealth. Wealth and water. Like so many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Niger juggles these two words that sum up its plight. This country of 2 million souls is cruelly short of resources, and service on its foreign debt will keep rising at least into 1988. As for the drought, nobody sees any sign of its ending. That leaves foreign aid, ingenuity, and courage.

Niamey: -- The orders came from on high -- very high. Gen Senyi Kountche, president of Niger, has asked his people to grow tomatoes and cereal grains in the desert. The president wants to mobilize people hard-hit by the drought. That was several months ago, in the fall of 1984.

It was a challenge. The idea was, and still is, to resettle a people accustomed to tending its land only three times a year, to settle as many as possible of the Peul and Touareg tribes (more than a million people, or 20 percent of the population). A challenge flung down in response to three driving ideas: to give the Nigeriens back their courage, to induce them to alter their behavior, and to provide them with disincentives for further overcrowding the cities.

It is certainly too early to tell whether this revolution will turn out to be a brushfire or whether it will last. The fact remains that Niger is gradually sprouting little gardens. Some 25 hectares of truck-gardens have sprung up around Say, some 60 kilometers from Niamey. Forty farmers are working there, and feeding their families.

Fenced fields, with crops of manioc, soft wheat, maize, and potatoes, not to mention salad greens, tomatoes, and haricot beans, have sprung up along the banks of the Niger and around the marshes, in

addition to the crops traditionally grown by the Burkinabes (who live in Burkina). Even in Niamey, as well as in its suburbs, people have spontaneously planted kitchen gardens. Tomatoes and salad greens all thrive on water drawn all night long from the 50 wells sunk in 1984.

President Kountche wants the whole country to get involved. Six hundred tons of seed -- a gift from France -- were distributed to all seven of Niger's regions. Every "gardener" gets a day's ration of millet for his work. A new kind of agriculture is being born, one that flies in the face of habit and tradition. An agriculture ordered from on high -- the government's great undertaking -- and embraced and spread by Nigerien apprentice-gardeners.

No question about it: this miracle is fragile. Nobody knows just how many hectares have been cultivated. Nobody knows to what extent these "out-of-season crops" will attract nomads ruined by the drought. At most, an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 nomads and peasants are no longer loitering, disoriented, waiting with hands in their pockets for international food aid, but are scratching out gardens to keep themselves alive on their own.

And high time it was, too. The desert is advancing. Worse yet, one of the world's great rivers, the mighty Niger, is quietly dying before Niamey's eyes. This king of rivers, once so powerful, is in its death-throes under the impact of an extraordinarily meager flow. It is a malign drought, that reaches the waters that are life to some 300,000 people, and one that bids fair to worsen. "We know the flow will be the lowest on record since 1922, when regular measurements were first taken," says Bagnan Beydou, director of water resources. And that is not nearly all the story. Given the absence of rain in May (the start of the rainy season), forecasts by Nigerien and French experts agree that the Niger's flow will be nil by 31 May.

"Go Find Water!"

The Niger running dry? The Niger reflecting the image of a desiccated Africa of flagging hopes, made helpless by a whim of fate? Who knows? Even now, the starveling herds and flocks pay no attention to the dying river as they walk across its waste and waterless bed. The grass has reclaimed one of its branches before Niamey, while the other is made up of broad, deep, motionless ponds... The Niger has become a pool-river, flowing at a mere 7 cubic meters per minute. The wells, 5 kilometers from the capital, offer only muddy dregs these days, while a few heavy but very brief rains -- called "mango rains"-- are not enough to counsel optimism.

Water. That single word sums up most of Niger's woes. And also, in addition to Niger, those of Ethiopia and Sudan, reaching to the Horn of Africa, to Niger's neighbor, Chad, to Mali and to Mauritania in the West, and to Southern Africa. Water, because it is not there, because it has gone into hiding, and because the people must "invent" it, come what may, if they are to survive.

Invent it? It can be done. The emergency program completed in Niger on 15 December 1984 proves that. A program that will make your peace -- if ever there was suspicion -- with France's cooperation aid and with its Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC). Why? Because its project No 118/cd/84, implemented in May at Niger's request, has not bogged down. The bureaucracy and its devious delays have not won. In short, within the space of a few months, 50 wells have begun to flow in the outlying neighborhoods of Niamey.

One report states this terse conclusion: "This program made it possible to provide close to 30,000 people with good drinking water supplies that are guaranteed permanent, and whose chemical and bacteriological quality will be regularly monitored. There you have something of a miracle for a population too often at risk from the fouled and polluted water from old wells." In Yantala and Taladje, suburbs of the capital, seven pumps are operated by Nigerien women, a latter-day reincarnation of Rome's Vestals. Huge iron barrels are filled night and day with "found" water, flowing 45 meters beneath the earth and the sands.

Engineers from the Geological and Mineral Research Bureau (BRGM), working with French and Algerian companies, have drilled 53 holes, of which 50 will be made productive. Each well will have cost, all told, between 65,000 and 100,000 francs, according to the difficulties encountered during exploration and drilling. That is fine. Very fine. You should have heard the people in the low-income neighborhoods affected applaud (spontaneously) as Pierre Beregovoy, Economics Minister, and Development and Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci toured the area recently.

Even so, water is still in short supply. Niger hopes to get 50 more wells, which will not be any too many. One well can supply no more than 1,000 people.

There is still not enough water. The 1984 harvests, as we all know, will not be enough to fill the gap. With 1.250 million tons of millet, they fall short of the demand by 350,000 tons. That is a very substantial deficit, and one which international aid will have to cover to the tune of 240,000 tons. Unfortunately, Niger is a land-locked country. Gifts of cereal grains will have to pass through the ports of Cotonou (Benin) or Lome (Togo), and be trans-shipped from there overland by truck.

Dollars to Keep Alive

Of the 340,000 tons pledged, only 36,000 tons have arrived thus far. The EEC has pledged another 85,000 tons, France 25,000 additional tons, and the United States 100,000 tons. Washington's gift -- the United States is an increasing presence in Niger -- has not yet been delivered, but Vice President George Bush said when he stopped over in Niamey that he was working on the remaining administrative log-jams.

A special Fund for Africa, set up at the beginning of this year, should provide a new weapon for use against the drought. France, Canada, Italy, The Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and a number of Middle-East countries have already raised \$1.2 billion to finance projects designed to cope with the drought, malnutrition, and, in some instances, famine.

Dollars to Eat. Dollars to drink. Dollars to live. But please hurry! "The African countries cannot wait," says Bergovoy, who misses no occasion to point out that in 1983 Mitterrand was the sponsor of this special Fund earmarked for Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 100,000,000 human beings have not enough to eat and where mortality rates are rising.

"As of now, lines of credit can be opened," he says. "The countries that need them must come up with programs for financing."

Dollars that will feed Niger while other dollars come out of its coffers to settle its foreign debt, a third of which is payable in dollars. A debt whose interest payments for 1983-84 alone soaked up 24 percent of Niger's export earnings and 42 percent of total government revenues.

Poor Niger! Its agriculture is shocked, maltreated, thwarted. Its one source of wealth -- uranium -- has lost more than 20 percent of its market value. In short: "development is bugging out." "It is tragic," says one international expert, in confidence. "There is no discernible cause for optimism, and the drought is going to continue. You can analyze all the economic and climatological parameters any way you like: Niger comes out a loser." All Niger has going for it now is its discipline and that rare quality, its courage.

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NIGER

BRIEFS

CANADIAN BENINESE FOOD AID--Niamey, 6 Jun (AFP)--Canada will grant Niger in 1985-1986 financial assistance of 4.5 million Canadian dollars--that is more than 1.5 billion CFA francs--to enable it to buy and distribute food items to the people affected by the drought, it was learned officially on Thursday. Canadian food aid to Niger totaled 5 million Canadian dollars last year, it was indicated at the Canadian Embassy in Niamey. Meanwhile, the Beninese Government has decided to donate 500 tons of cereals to Niger, it was learned officially on Wednesday. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0951 GMT 6 Jun 85]

COOPERATION TALKS WITH FRANCE--The 19th France-Niger Joint Cooperation Commission meeting began this morning in Paris in the presence of Ide Oumarou, our Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. In his address, Christian Nucci, the French Minister of Cooperation and Development, stressed the selflessness of General Kountche's African development policy, namely the distribution of grains, the off-season agricultural program, [words indistinct]. For his part, Ide Oumarou, recalled the readiness of our country to cooperate with and deepen the privileged links existing between Niger and France, in view of the long-standing common history between the two countries as well as their being members of the French-speaking community. Mr Ide Oumarou also touched on the effects of the drought and desert encroachment raging in our country for some time. [Text] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Jun 85]

LIBYA BLAMED FOR RAID--Niger's head of state, Gen Seyi Kountche, in a speech at Niamey on Sunday 3 June, publicly laid the blame for a commando raid on the night of 29 May at Tchine-Tabaraden (500 kilometers to the northeast of Niamey) on a People's Front for the Liberation of Niger based, he charged, in Libya. According to the president, the 14 Tuaregs who made up the commando group are natives of the region. "They were recruited and trained in Libya," he said, and they came here via Algeria. Two of them are still at large, and eight were captured by the Nigerien army. According to President Kountche, the group commandeered weapons stored at Tchine-Tabaraden, more from the government outpost at Abalak, and still more from the sub-prefecture facility at Iferouane, 250 kilometers to the north of Agades. Once the group had arrived there, a proclamation was to have been issued, and the original commando was to have been reinforced by fresh military units. Cited as leaders of the front by Gen Kountche were Abdoulaye Diori, son of former president Hamani Diori, and Kamed Moussa, former principal secretary to Gen Kountche at the Defense Ministry, who went into voluntary exile in Libya in August 1981. [Text][Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jun 85 p 5 (AFP)] 6182

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NIGERIA

BRIEFS

RICE FOR DROUGHT VICTIMS--Sokoto State Government has released 3,000 bags of rice for sale at subsidised prices to drought victims in area designated as "disaster areas", the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. Isa Argungu, said on Monday in Sokoto. The commissioner said each 50kg bag would be sold at 20 Naira. The areas, designated as disaster areas by a committee set up by the state government to assess the damage done to crops as a result of the drought are Isa, Silame, Wurno and Gwadabawa local government areas. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jun 85 p 16]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--On Monday Nigeria signed a trade agreement with Italy involving the sum of \$400 million, Italian industrial sources indicated in the Nigerian capital on Thursday. The agreement involves the purchase by the Italians of 40,000 barrels per day of Nigeria's crude oil, and provides for the supply by Italian companies of a number of products including Fiat spare parts valued at about \$100 million. The agreement, which was signed on Monday by Fiat and the National Hydrocarbons Agency, also provides for the supply of chemical products worth more than \$100 million, the sources added. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1517 GMT 13 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/469

SENEGAL

ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY ECONOMIC FAILURE

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 12-26 Apr 85 pp 4-5, 8

[Editorial by Y. Ndiaye: "Diouf Celebrates His Failure"]

[Text] Economic failure, political failure, social failure. Such is, in sum, the outcome of 25 years of independence and 2 years of Abdou Diouf's presidency. A highly negative outcome--hence the official reinstatement of private enterprise in the 4 April address.

On 4 April, as every year for the past 25 years, Senegal celebrated its rise to international sovereignty, and President Abdou Diouf made his fifth address to the nation since reaching its highest office.

We were expecting festivities of some austerity--the president's watchword; they were in the highest tradition of colorful ceremonies. What does this mean, if not that the austerity is for the people to suffer in their flesh and blood, while the government continues to live just as extravagantly as it did 5 years ago. What colossal sums have again been spent only to groom the head of state's image? Probably tens or hundreds of millions.

In spite of all the epic weaving and horn blowing occasioned by the event, Diouf's image in the eyes of the common Senegalese remains the same: It is the image of failure by a man who had inspired great hopes when he took office in 1980, then in 1983. An economic failure culminating in the closing of state-owned companies and a generally mediocre agricultural campaign. A political failure as seen in the eroding of the national government and the events in Casamance. Finally, a social failure due to rising unemployment, increasing juvenile delinquency, and misappropriation of public funds....

However, in his address to the nation, the head of state gave himself high marks for the trends in all economic channels, except agriculture in general and peanut farming in particular. He thus hailed the "strong and steady expansion" of the ocean fishing industry, without mentioning the fact that this sector is for the most part controlled by non-nationals who can close up shop whenever they want, taking their gains with them. Moreover, this is true of maritime transportation as well, in which, for example, SAMOA [expansion unknown] (essentially foreign-owned) closed down on 28 February, not because it

was bankrupt, but because of a supposedly large loss of shipping trade. And the workers found themselves out of a job, without employment benefits or the possibility of appealing to the courts! Because the laws are silent on this point, to the detriment of all workers in this country.

Side Effects

The other reason for satisfaction underscored by President Diouf is tourism. But who controls this sector? Non-nationals for the most part, again. One of the side effects of tourism is, to be sure, the creation of jobs. However, another--even more important--is the unchecked development of immorality and it endangers the equilibrium of the family unit.

Public health was given only a few lines in the speech to the nation, even though it is largely dependent upon an upswing in production and an increase in productivity in all sectors. Is it because Diouf has done nothing for health, since all the country's hospitals were built or started under Senghor? In any case, basic health care can be attributed to the World Health Organization (WHO) and to the population.

Nonetheless, one of the most important events of the festivities remains the open war that Diouf has declared on farmers. It all started with his evident failure; to wit, 2 years of implementing the new Agricultural Policy (NAP) equal 2 seasons of poor peanut sales. Indeed, out of a planned 600,000 metric tons, only 200,000 metric tons of peanuts could actually be marketed last year. As a result, the oil mills are operating at only 50 percent of their crushing capacity.

A Private Domain

But this evident failure reflects badly on the NAP, which has been nurtured by Diouf for the past 10 years and which has not produced any concrete results in 2 years. So Diouf is persisting. But as far as the program goes, it aims very simply at privatizing the entire agricultural sector from the distribution of fertilizers and seed plants to marketing campaigns--a privatization that puts the peasant under the thumb of business people representing an insignificant number of nationals. Indeed, who controls the market for food? Foreigners, of course. The market for vehicles and machines? Foreigners, again. As for the chemicals market, it is their private domain. Because they have easy access to bank loans which are a major stumbling block to Senegalese businessmen.

By deciding to halt (as of next year) state-managed distribution of peanut seed plants and fertilizer, and by raising the producer price for peanuts to 90 francs a kilo for the last sales season, what does Diouf hope to do? To eliminate the unofficial market? A difficult wager to bring off when it is known that as of today, a kilo of peanuts costs the peasant 150 francs in Gambia and Mauritania and 100 francs in Senegal, even on the unofficial market. Next year, the prices will probably go through the roof. Will there be chaos? In any event, it will not be like the "golden days" of the trade 15 years ago.

As his message was essentially economic, Diouf would have without a doubt lost nothing in developing the theme of justice, as he did education. To speak of justice for the man in the street, faced with the hardships of the economic situation is to comment on the law against illegal acquisition of wealth--a law that has not yet proven itself even though the crime it punishes is rampant in the streets of the so-called residential districts. It cannot punish because it does not succeed in covering all the elements involved in the crime. And it is not retroactive, which--from the standpoint of logic--is absurd, as fortunes, even when dishonestly acquired, are not made in a day.

An economic statement. So be it. But the unsaid and the omitted are the result of the evident failure of a policy that is extroverted in nature and that puts an impaired economy under the wing of foreign capital. What will be the state of affairs in 1986 on the 26th anniversary? The reinstatement of private enterprise will be basking in the sun of independence and the people in bondage.

12413

CSO: 3419/384

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. DISINVESTMENT ANALYZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 16

[Editorial by Dawie: "After Speedy Start Comes the Question: What Direction Are They Taking with South Africa?"]

[Text] After the frantic speed with which the disinvestment campaign against South Africa started up, it appears now as if a period of renewed introspection has begun abroad.

There are still many who continue to carry on hysterically, while other people are saying: Wait a minute, what direction are we taking? What do we want to obtain from disinvestment; and if we succeed, what should the next step be? If a foul-up occurs, who is going to straighten things out--and how?

Uncertain

These questions are now being heard in the United States, where propaganda in favor of disinvestment had caught on like wildfire, and it is spreading in the British and European media. It is like feet that are starting to apply the brakes everywhere.

Over and above the success that those who favor disinvestment have had in certain American cities and states and on a number of campuses, the attention is particularly focused on Congress. That body is determined to do "something," but it looks as if it is less and less sure that this is to be and whether it can be of any value.

Just Like War

The campaign against South Africa took on this new dimension when the advocates of disinvestment were placed under pressure, and it became clear that they did not know exactly what they hoped to attain. The fear even existed that the consequences were altogether unpredictable.

In England THE ECONOMIST found it hardly justifiable that a wealthy nation would deliberately try to lower the living standards of another, relatively poor, country. It is almost like declaring war, but in that case the aggressor would have to have good reasons for so doing, along with a plan that would lead to a speedy victory, says the periodical.

It all comes down to this: that the pressure group for disinvestment has not convinced very many people that its actions will improve the situation in South Africa--and more specifically the situation of the Blacks.

Recipe for Disaster

A question that is often asked is whether it will really harm the white government, and whether it will not rather frustrate reform efforts. With the economy already in a recession, it is feared that the voters may swing to the right, with perhaps a defection toward the far-right parties--which is seen by everyone as fatal to the future of the nation.

A Swiss newspaper mentioned the very same danger. It said that the black economic situation in the country is the fundamental cause of the unrest and that "further economic hardship is the surest recipe for disaster." According to the article, the only immediate remedy is an economic upswing through trade and investment.

The possibility that disinvestment may lead to disaster or to total chaos in South Africa ought to give the Americans something to think about. They must wonder: Suppose this happens, what will the consequences be for the people we ostensibly want to help, but especially what will it all mean for America itself?

Deeper and Deeper

The horrible recollections of American involvement in Vietnam are just now beginning to subside, and they make Americans wary of getting involved again in the affairs of others. It is not only that they are concerned about the mess that was made in Vietnam, but they think of what it did to America itself, of the great and bitter division that it caused.

Those who want to teach South Africa a moral lesson and others who want to dissociate themselves from South Africa by means of disinvestment may perhaps succeed so well in their ambitions that the entire subcontinent will be plunged into a catastrophe. Then the US will not be able to wash its hands in innocence. It will be expected to get more and more deeply involved in the mess. And even though it turned its back and walked away, other forces would be called in.

There is an additional factor that makes the South African situation a quite different one from that in Vietnam or Central America or the Middle East, and that is the mortal question of color. In the US, that issue lies in wait to stir up smoldering bitterness and to reopen old wounds.

Fragile

What is the U.S. attitude going to be if through its own instrumentality a monumental racial clash occurs in South Africa? Not that what goes on in such a little country thousands of kilometers away will presently bother the Americans. But they cannot get away from the fact that certain groups are superimposing the struggle here on its own domestic policy.

It could create an insupportable dilemma for the Americans if their country were forced openly to choose sides in a black-white struggle. In terms of America's own fragile racial unity, that could be fatal. Perhaps there are enough responsible Americans who perceive this and who want to change while there is still time.

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CSO: 3401/219

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF IMPERIALISTIC MOTIVES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 16

[Text] The foreign pressure which propels the National Party on the road to integration is aimed at the destruction of the Afrikaner people, because these people stand in the way of American imperialism.

This was stated by the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] leader, Mr Jaap Marais, in a historic speech in the Pretoria City Hall chamber. Together with the KP [Conservative Party] leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, he appeared at a protest meeting against the abolition of the law on immorality and the law on mixed marriages.

Mr Marais compared the present situation to that during the discussion between President Kruger and Alfred Milner in Bloemfontein. "You don't want voting rights for the aliens," President Kruger said to Milner, "You want my country." The same is valid again today.

The new imperialism wants to have South Africa's underground treasures. Therefore the national existence of the Afrikaner, who regards his land as his own, has to be ended by the creation of a spineless new mixed nation.

Betrayal

"In this process the National Party has now definitively set forth on a path that cannot but lead to a growing mixing of races in South Africa," Mr Marais said. "The National Party is no longer the National Party of Malan, Strydom and Verwoerd. It only has the name but in essence it is much closer to the PFP [Progressive Federal Party]. Its battle cries of "reform" and "change" have only become the excuse for betrayal of principles.

"The more the government continues to dismantle the traditional way of life of South Africa, the more supporters it will lose. The more it continues to promote the mixing of races, the more it will consolidate Afrikaner opposition against itself and the more common ground it will create in the struggle between these two parties." Mr Marais said that

the ostensible goal of the National Party is to reject from discrimination, but this is only a smoke screen to carry out the policy of the PFP. "Discrimination" is merely an invective for the rightful aspiration of the Afrikaner to make his own choices.

"Each person discriminates every day of his life when he has to choose between what is beautiful and ugly for him, between good and bad, between what is acceptable and what objectionable. If a nation does not have the right to give preference to what is its own, that nation cannot continue to exist."

When the Afrikaner people gives itself preference, it discriminates against everything that does not answer to its own being. It is not responsible to anyone for that--this is its fundamental life interest. Mr Marais said that this rule applies completely in the area of race relations in South Africa, where there is a multitude of races and peoples. Every day of his existence the Afrikaner affirms that his own identity is unmistakably white from the earliest days.

His racial identity is the most precious personal possession. The extremely minimal measure of blood mixing that took place in the earliest days of the Cape colonization was a colonial phenomenon which ended when white nationalization started. It remained that way until today.

Share

The Afrikaner originated from the blood mixing of Dutchmen, Germans and Frenchmen; and the Coloreds originated from the blood mixing between Hottentots, slaves from the East, and a few others. Sailors visiting the Cape were responsible for the white blood in the Colored people, but the Afrikaner people had no part in that. There cannot be such a thing as a brown Afrikaner.

The NP says that the state should not be allowed to interfere in matrimonial matters. But the state does this every day. You are not allowed to have more than one wife, you are not allowed to marry your sister or ex-mother-in-law, nor are you allowed to marry if you have not reached a certain age. These and other legal rules also make a marriage a matter of public law, it is not only a private matter. The state has an obvious interest in the marriages of its citizens and their offspring, Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais also asked how it was that maintaining white identity--which had been accepted by all the churches for all those years--now suddenly has come to be against the Bible. And since when does the government test each measure against the Bible?

Alienated

Did the government test the usury rate of 25 percent against the Bible? Or the 42 percent salary increase of the minister while it steals one-third of the rightful bonus of its civil servants?

We must not let ourselves be intimidated or threatened said Mr Marais finally. We must not let ourselves be alienated from our own roots or from our calling as a white people in this country. We can draw inspiration from what the Dutchman Colenbrander wrote a month after the peace of 1902 in a book on the descent of the Afrikaner: "A tree with roots like these will not easily be pulled out of the ground. The struggle for the Boers' existence as a nation, which did not begin yesterday, will not end tomorrow."

12855

CSO: 3401/209

SOUTH AFRICA

CP, HNP COALITION IMMINENT

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 1 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Capetown--KP [Conservative Party] supporters in Harrismith who accept their HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] allies against their will--and HNP die-hards who just cannot fancy their KP wooers--will have to reconcile themselves to the idea that today's provincial interim election could perhaps be one of the last times that the two far right parties conspire as allies against the National Party. Soon they probably will quarrel as one party.

A strong sign that a political marriage between the two far right parties is imminent is the statement made by Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the KP, this week during the election campaign in Newton park, Port Elizabeth. He said that in reality the KP and HNP have already decided that there should be only one party on the right, and that it is so urgent that, if he gets his way, it will happen before the end of this year.

Besides, Dr Andries Treurnicht and Mr Jaap Marais, respectively leaders of the KP and HNP, also appeared together last week in Pretoria at a protest meeting over the abolition of the law on immorality and on the prohibition of mixed marriages law. The two parties are also partners in the Afrikaner National Guard.

Since the creation of the KP in 1982, the HNP has consistently sabotaged attempts at rapprochement because the KP was not willing to change or forswear certain principles. Dr Hartzenberg's statement that only a few small differences--for instance over the Indians, for whom the KP favors a homeland while the HNP says they should get only a limited amount of self-government--stand in the way of a coalition and that the differences can be settled, brings up the question of what party would be willing to change its policy and principles to accommodate another party.

Since its founding the HNP has been characterized by its perseverance in the same straight political path and continuous adherence to its principles. The Jaap Marais and HNP of 1985 are exactly the same as the Jaap Marais and HNP of 1969.

Courting

Recent history has proved clearly that it is still the KP--and especially its leader, Dr Treurnicht--which time and again has bent over backwards to meet the HNP. It already has been said mockingly that Mr Marais would push Dr Treurnicht beyond 1948. Political observers have little doubt that if there has to be a marriage between the two parties, the KP will have to do the political wooing by way of concessions.

Examples of how the KP has yielded already under pressure of the HNP are, amongst others:

- . The KP and LP [Labour Party] resignations from the Broederbond last year after the HNP actually gave an ultimatum on it to the KP. The HNP was still bitter about the fact that Dr Treurnicht, as Broederbond president, had kicked the HNP out;
- . The sports policy whereby the KP said at first that only sports on the club and school level had to be segregated, but now also accepts the principle that sports on the provincial and national level--in accordance with HNP policy--have to be practised separately.
- . The treaty of Nkomati--which was completely rejected by the HNP--over which Dr Treurnicht has already made so many comical about-faces that finally nobody knows where he stands; and
- . The independence of South West and Resolution 435, which Dr Treurnicht as member of the NP cabinet accepted, but from which he now tries to run away.

Among the "small differences" that still have to be resolved are:

- . The KP's policy that all ten black homelands must become independent, while the HNP says only those five it regards as viable--KwaZulu, Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda--will have to go;
- . The KP's point of view that it is willing to sign a non-aggression pact with any state, while the HNP for instance plainly rejects Nkomati.
- . The KP says that the Guard could be organized on an allied, non-integrated basis, while the HNP says only whites should be armed; and
- . The KP mentions in its platform that it favors the introduction of a state council of which all independent Southern African states can become members, while the HNP straightforwardly rejects this.

In addition, the HNP will also certainly expect the KP to repudiate totally Mr Vorster and his policy direction, because it was under his premiership that they were kicked out of the NP. At the same time the KP will also

have to extricate itself cleanly from the 1977 draft constitution which forms the basis of the new division and which was the brainchild of Dr Connie Mulder.

. It is also doubtful whether the HNP, which has just broken away from the NP because of, among other things, the inclusion of Maoris in the all-black tour team, will like the fact that the KP's sports spokesperson, Mr Daan van der Merwe, welcomed the decision of the New Zealand Rugby Council to send a tour team--in which there certainly will be Maoris--to South Africa this year.

The KP members who favor a coalition will also have to steel themselves to the fact that they will get a good dose of the characteristically distasteful style--something else they still hold against the HNP--if a coalition goes through. During the campaign in Harrismith, KP supporters complained about the conduct of HNP men, such as at an NP meeting in Lindley where a stink-bomb was thrown at the president, the crude language used at meetings and people who leave NP meetings while "Die Stem" is being sung. Moreover, Mr Piet Bester, a former president of the HNP youth branch at the UV campus, also distinguished himself last week by the negative interjections with which he peppered the speech of the Rev Allan Hendrickse at an Ordes meeting.

On the other hand, the HNP in its turn will have to embrace the KP supporters such as the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the Kappie Commando. The AWB favors an Afrikaner dictatorship, while Mr Jaap Marais et al are great advocates of a democratic system. The Kappie Commando says that the three large African churches are the "great whore" the bible mentions.

The matter of leadership will probably be a great stumbling block in the way of a coalition. It is a foregone conclusion that neither Mr Marais nor Dr Treurnicht will find general approval as leader. Neither of the politicians who fought each other so vehemently as those two in three elections in Waterberg would be ready to serve in a party under the leadership of the other.

Moreover the HNP always resents Dr Treurnicht for leaving them in the lurch at the last moment in 1969. He was also Transvaal's NP leader for a long time. As recently as 3 Nov 81 he hit out at the HNP saying, among other things, that someone is not a rightist just because he sows poison against the NP and its leaders, "because then you are just like a slanderer" and also "that you are not a rightist just because you say the government does everything for blacks only, because then you are a liar."

The HNP will probably sooner accept Dr Hartzenberg as leader, but they will also certainly remember that he is the man who said before an open discussion with the HNP to his boss: "Leave them to me. I know how to work with Kaffirs."

It is also known that numerous prominent KP and HNP members are not in favor of a coalition, for instance Mr Cas Uys, KP-LP from Barberton and Mr Gustaf Claasens, KP secretary in the Free State, who already had said that he will resign from the KP if that party merges with the HNP.

12855

CSO: 3401/210

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE REPLACEMENTS FOR VACANCY IN COUNCIL MENTIONED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 2

[Text] The death of the president of the white council of ministers, Dr Nak van der Merwe, put the government in a horrible dilemma.

The government will have to decide soon whether it will allow a leadership struggle within the NP [National Party] to be unleashed over the vacant post and whether it will appoint a reconciliatory figure to that post. The last option, however, could lead to a permanent lowering of the status of the office in question and could possibly even bring with it tension on the part of the Colored and Indian parties.

With the inauguration of the constitution, Dr van der Merwe had been appointed president of the council of ministers, although he had not been regarded beforehand as having a claim to it. The government decided to take that step to avoid a leadership struggle between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha; the Minister of the Interior and leader of the Transvaal NP, Mr F.W. de Klerk; and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis. Before the appointment of Dr van der Merwe it was expected that the president of the council of ministers would occupy a position second in political rank after the State President.

That this had been the original intent can be seen from the fact that the leaders of the majority parties in the Colored and Indian chambers also serve as presidents of the respective councils of ministers. If the NP decides to appoint again a less important cabinet member president of the white council of ministers, this could lead to tension with the Coloreds and Indians. They can easily say that the government does not attach great importance to the position, as is obvious from the appointments it makes.

Indications are that the government will decide, however, to appoint again some kind of reconciliatory figure to that post. Political observers are of the opinion that the government cannot now afford a leadership struggle between Messrs Botha, de Klerk and Heunis. There

already is unrest among NP and LP (Labour Party) members over the blazing rightist attack and a leadership struggle could draw additional dividing lines.

Although Dr van der Merwe's health had been extremely critical over the past months, he evidently had been persuaded by the cabinet to remain in the post to avoid the possibility of a leadership struggle, as well as an interim election in Bethlehem, his district.

What the government had feared is now facing it in Bethlehem: a vehement campaign against a consolidated rightist attack. Although the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] and KP [Conservative Party] had not yet reacted at press time, it is a known fact that the district will be challenged.

According to NP papers, the Administrator of the Free State, Mr Louis Botha, is being considered as an NP candidate. Another name mentioned is that of C.D. Cilliers, president of the Corn Council and a farmer from Bethlehem.

The interim election in Bethlehem will probably coincide with the one in Port Natal, where an opening came up after the resignation of Mr Pierre Cronjé, deputy minister of the Interior. The appointment of a Commissioner-General for Qwa Qwa could bring with it a further by-election.

12855

CSO: 3401/209

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF LEADERS CLAIM WHITES AMONG PORT ELIZABETH BOMBERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text]

LEADERS of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and affiliated organisations who claimed yesterday that Whites were among a gang of about 25 people who fire-bombed several houses in a Port Elizabeth township on Sunday, have not reported the incidents to the police.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, said "Any incident of malicious damage to property is a criminal offence and should be reported to the police."

"By 4 pm none of the people who claimed that their houses were fire-bombed had lodged a complaint," Col Van Rooyen said.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, confirmed yesterday that three homes of Black policemen were attacked by mobs. Police

opened fire to disperse the mobs.

In the KwaZakele township, near Port Elizabeth, the body of a 22-year-old Black man was found on the golf course by patrolling police. He was apparently stabbed and axed to death, police said.

The president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, Mr Mkhusele Jack, told reporters that at about 2 am on Sunday, he heard a car passing his house several times. He rushed out just as a man was about to throw a petrol bomb at his house.

He said among about 25 people he spotted two White men. The mob made off in two kombis and a small car. They left three petrol bombs be-

hind, Mr Jack claimed.

The president of the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, Mrs Ivy Gcina, said a stone, followed by about 12 petrol bombs, crashed through her glass front door in KwaZakele at about 2.45 am on Sunday.

She and her family managed to extinguish the flames. She said when she walked outside she saw two White men and two men wearing balaclavas.

Mrs Gcina said she saw two White men throwing petrol bombs at a neighbour's house. The group left and then attacked the house of PEYCO activist, Mr Africa Maqolo. A petrol bomb destroyed his front door and windows, Mrs Gcina said.

CS0: 3400/452

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER SUGGESTS WAYS TO REDUCE UNREST

[Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 6]

[Text] It is even internationally accepted that fighting unrest in primitive communities requires a totally different mode of action than in civilized societies.

The reason is simple--primitive people are easily goaded by ambiguous and false propaganda and the rebellious reactions are seldom peaceful and usually barbaric. Burning people alive is only one example. This is not unknown either in the history of the European Middle Ages.

Mistake

This knowledge gives the Tutus, Boesaks and others the opportunity to get the maximum propaganda value out of primitive action. The government has made a deplorable and irreparable mistake in the appointment of the Kannemeyer commission--even though it was meant to show to the world that South Africa is still a democracy with a high-minded governmental system.

Confusion

The action of the government has led to a great measure of insecurity on the part of the police and there is confusion about when and how they are to act.

This caused further erosion in authority. The government apparently does not realize that one of the most important goals of the international powers behind agitation is to undermine the morale of the order-maintaining bodies and eventually to break them.

Disadvantages

For the agitators the by-product of the unrest is the creation of economic instability which includes disadvantages for economic development and encourages unemployment. Especially the unemployed, who do not understand the cause of their misery, can be a source for extremist action.

We believe that the task of keeping order is also a task for the blacks themselves, because they have an interest in the protection of their possessions, businesses and general living conditions.

Under the present circumstances with clear international connotations, this task--according to us--should be brought home to the Blacks in a more ingenious way. The Blacks need to understand that the maintenance of law and order eventually involves their welfare, progress and even their lives. We will not dwell on this because Africa has given numerous examples of what happens when law and order yield.

Work Permit

We believe that it is necessary to forbid admission to white areas without a work permit. Only bona fide workers should be able to use any transportation because the work permit necessitates access to the white areas.

To protect the lives and reputations of our police, in the future the white police officer ought not to act inside black areas, but only outside them. Patrols, inspections and other duties ought to be restricted to white areas.

Identified

Where schools, houses, bridges, transport vehicles, etc. are damaged or destroyed, they should no longer be repaired by the central government, but this should become a task for the local inhabitants. This implies that attacks on these assets will mean a long-term inconvenience for the inhabitants.

When rebellious Blacks act outside their own communities, they should be sprayed with an indelible dye. This way rebels can be identified for a long time and appropriate measures become possible. Such measures can consist of revoking work permits, sending back to home lands, school prohibition, work camps, imprisonment, etc.

The task of the government inside the black communities should be informing and motivating inhabitants, training combat-ready police units, etc.

The inhabitants themselves should organize civilian units for their own protection if they value their comfort.

Rejected

As for us, harsh actions can then be taken there if organized rebels are found outside the communities.

It is not coincidental that it is precisely non-whites who suggested to us that the action of the government plays into the hands of the enemy of

South Africa. The destructive actions inside the black communities cause a lot of discomfort and within families such actions are definitely disapproved of.

After all, no one is [illegible] now to buy a can of condensed milk kilometers far away which once could be obtained around the corner.

Discomfort

Such discomfort concerns not only purchases, but also students, passengers, etc.

We wholeheartedly agree with this black perception.

12855

CSO: 3401/208

15 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

'DAWIE' ON REASONS FOR BLACK UNREST

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 18 May 85 p 8

[Column "From My Political Pen" by "Dawie": "Frustration Reason for the Black Violence"]

[Text] In the search for reasons why black youths take part so readily in the prevailing black unrest--it is as though violence always lay in wait just under the surface--there is an ongoing theme. Frustration.

It is called "lack of prospects" or "need for a vision" or "disappointed living expectations" or "no faith in the future," but all bear the same stamp.

What causes the frustration and who should take the blame?

Almost everything bears some responsibility, and even our best intentions, such as more education and other improvements, cannot be discounted. It is above all young people who become impatient upon knowing what a better life means but not seeing the chance to share in it.

Sore

Two black mothers recently told how their rebellious children think, insofar as they can still communicate with the children about these things. It comes down to the fact that conditions in many black living areas are not getting any better and that the children refuse to live with that.

Asked if they weren't afraid of getting hurt, the answer was: There is no future in any case. And that is the feeling of hopelessness that agitators fan and on which they live.

At a Cape symposium this week on urban unrest Mr. Timo Bezuidenhout, chief commissioner of Cooperation and Development, made a similar diagnosis.

After the Crossroads disturbances (started by young people) he wanted to know from a group of juveniles why they sow so much destruction. The answer was that "the white man's money, religion and education have put nothing in our pockets." That's how young people without vision or faith in the future talk, he says.

Breaking Point

Which just goes to show again what a mistake it was when people believed that the blacks could be kept satisfied by being given a little of this and a little of that. The more knowledge and education the youngsters received--they quickly came to think of themselves as the intellectual superiors of their parents--the more impatient they became and the greater their demands.

The economic demands, not to speak of politics, could not be met. The economic recession has allowed the frustrations to reach the breaking point.

It would not be a complete picture simply to put all the blame on "the system." Other factors have also played a large role, such as the decline in the discipline of black parents in the cities, the spirit with which many black teachers have been indoctrinating their pupils for years and political activists who moved in after that.

Truth

As far as education is concerned, there is hope, because the first voices have begun to be raised asking what is going on in the classrooms. After all, what attitude is being nurtured among students when they burn down their own schools and don't even shrink from the murder of their own people?

Have there ever been serious attempts to encourage young people to better their own positions, or are they impressed with a dull fatalism that has now led to great destruction and loss of life? Ugly forces are let loose that are directed above all at blacks in authority, and the question today is how control can be regained.

There's a lot of truth to be found in the story of the black mother who complained that two of her children, enrolled in school, sat at home while she had to earn a living. Oh, came the answer, but did she expect them, as high school graduates, to become domestic servants?

Peace

That's the dilemma. With a high school diploma you shouldn't have to become a domestic servant. But not even in a crisis? Should educated people have refused to do humble work in previous depressions, even with pick and shovel?

There is hard work in store to put attitudes right again and motivate young people so that they are prepared to get to work in their own interests. Naturally there must be help from the government--it's already been promised--but that's not all that's necessary.

Today reasonable black people see ever more clearly the truth that a revolution has a tendency to consume its own people. With the deep and bitter divisions in black ranks, that is a possibility that holds horrible prospects for South Africa, not least for the black population itself.

That makes it necessary that black people also throw their whole weight into reestablishing peace and quiet so that a new attitude toward the future can be developed.

12906

CSO: 3401/179

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK STUDENTS INCREASE, WHITES SHOW DECREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's school population has increased by more than three percent to more than 6,2-million in the past year although the number of White pupils has decreased, according to figures released yesterday.

The largest rise was among the country's 4,19-million Black pupils at primary and secondary schools, 4,4 percent more than during 1984, Central Statistical Services said in its annual breakdown of pupils, teachers and schools.

In the various other race groups, the CSS said, White school children totalled 0,982-million (0,7 percent down on 1984), Coloureds 0,8 million (2,1 percent up) and Indians 0,23 million (0,98 percent up).

Less than 19 percent of the Blacks and 24,2 percent of the Coloured pupils are in secondary schools, according to the figures, while the figure is more than 40 percent among Whites and 36 percent among Indians.

The statement noted that more than half the 3,4-million Blacks in primary schools this year were in classes below standard 2, while 2,4-million of them, or 57 percent of the total, attended school in the homelands.

The homelands only had 40 percent of all the Black schools in the country.

According to the CSS, the total of Black schools rose by 3,2 percent to 2 442, while only one

White school was added, bringing the figure to 2 380.

While university populations swelled by 14,5 percent, to 211 756, the per capita intake increased most among Whites, more than 14 000 up on 1984.

Black university students, according to the CSS, now number 42 872 (22,9 percent up), Coloureds 12 914 (18,5 percent up), Indians 17 300 (17,1 percent up) and Whites 138 670 (11,6 percent up).

The CSS noted that the White race group had the highest percentage (4,0) of students learning at tertiary level institutions, while Blacks had the lowest (0,3) and Coloureds the second lowest (0,8 percent).

Sixty-four percent of the country's 0,31-million tertiary level students are White, according to the CSS. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/452

SOUTH AFRICA

NATAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES RISING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 85 p 15

[Text]

DURBAN — Unemployment among all race groups in Natal is continuing to increase.

Figures released by Mr J N Hitchcock, divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower in Durban, shows that a total of 31 802 were registered as unemployed at the department last month.

The largest group unemployed were Black who numbered 16 995.

In April 15 140 Blacks were registered unemployed while the overall figure for the month was 29 508.

These figures show that the unemployment rose by more than 2 000 for the corresponding month.

The figures released also show that Durban had the highest number of unemployed, followed by Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle and Ladysmith.

In May, 3 660 Whites, 7 068 Coloureds and Indians registered as unemployed. In April there 3 518 Whites, 1 613 Coloureds and 6 665 In-

dians unemployed in the Durban area.

The situation in Pietermaritzburg is that 530 Whites were registered as unemployed in May, with 478 Coloureds and 1 237 Indians.

At Ladysmith, northern Natal, 69 Whites, 14 Coloureds and 74 Indians were unemployed in May.

In the Newcastle district, 162 Whites, 16 Coloureds and 88 Indians registered with the department as being unemployed.

SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND SAID TO UPSET FARMERS, AGRICULTURE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 5

[Text] Secret organizations upset agriculture.

The Broederbond is in the news again on the agricultural front. According to reliable sources, this leftist secret group wants to regain the respect it lost in Afrikaner ranks nationwide after the schism, by trying in the very first place to restore its prestige in organized agriculture.

The relationship between the South African Agricultural Union, most of whose leaders are members of the Broederbond, and the Organization of Maize Farmers, Nampo, whose officials don't belong to that group, had been uneasy for years. But the new SALU [South African Agricultural Union] president, Mr Kobus Jooste, has now offered the hand of friendship to Nampo. The leaders saw eye to eye on the basis of common loyalty to agricultural interests, it is said in agricultural circles.

This agricultural united front did not quite suit the leaders of the Broederbond, mostly urbanites, for whom the emergency situation on our farms is no living reality. This further eroded their influence.

It is said that they encouraged the clash between the minister of agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and the maize farmers in the hope of discrediting the Nampo leaders in the eyes of the farmers. If Mr Wentzel could find strawmen willing to become members of the Maize Board instead of the Nampo leaders and then make a nice concession to the new Maize Board, this could possibly estrange the maize farmers from Nampo and its leaders.

Farmers now say that of course the Broederbond leaders in Johannesburg wrongly guessed the mood of the farmers. The whole thing backfired on them. In the further development of Mr Wentzel's war against the Maize Board the Broederbond and the relationship between its farmer members and its leaders will now remain a factor.

The second step the Broederbond leaders took was the creation of an operational base from which the renewed attack on organized agriculture

could be led under an appropriate pretext. They looked for what is called by people in intelligence a "safe house," where besides the comings and goings, telephone calls and correspondence could be hidden from other agricultural authorities while at the same time an innocent agricultural front had to be created.

This is seemingly the ultimate goal of the new Institute for Agricultural Communication, which will operate a super liaison function for agriculture from its office in the Total building in Johannesburg--in competition with SALU's own competent liaison department.

The Institute's executive director is Mr "Jorrie" Jordaan, formerly Pretoria's chief editor of LANDBOUWEEKBLAD [Agricultural Weekly], which also played a role in the overt attempt to drive a wedge between SALU and Nampo at the time of the last SALU congress in Pretoria.

The third and most recent action in agriculture which the Afrikaner Broederbond leaders have launched seeks to obtain control over the meat industry.

In this area the great power of the Agricultural Union always had been Mr Fanie van Rensburg, who in a lifetime of service made the Meat Exchange into the second most powerful cooperative enterprise--after the KWV [Cooperative Winegrowers Association]--in the country. As vice president he is the leader of SALU's influential Cooperative Council. He is also the president of the National Meat Committee and holds, extremely competently, the thankless post of president of the Slaughterhouse Corporation.

Because he can think and act independently, however, he does not fit into the plans the Bond leaders have for organized agriculture. He now evidently has to be broken, it is learned from reliable sources.

Mr van Rensburg and the Meat Exchange depend heavily on the cattle raisers, therefore the leaders of the Broederbond are trying to use especially the sheep raisers to attain their goal. And because for them the end justifies the means, a staggering cooperation is originating with the Freemason-ruled BKB--Farm Brokers Cooperative Limited--who are really wool agents with pretensions to be a meat organization too, in competition with the Meat Exchange.

The Freemasons, the other leftist secret organization, has a kingdom of its own in agriculture. BKB and the KI Cooperative in Irene are part of it. For them cooperation with the leaders of the Broederbond against Mr van Rensburg's Meat Exchange is an unprecedented breakthrough.

This alliance is not quite as far-fetched as it seems. Those two secret organizations have an almost identical structure, they have largely the same code words and code expressions and many people secretly belong to both.

The careful, joint orchestration of the ecclesiastical and political attack on the Law on Mixed Marriages and art 16 of the Law on Immorality also proves that the highest leaders of both organizations are of like minds.

Their collective action against farmers, who do not want to be dictated to by the leaders of those two groups, brings them even further onto the same level.

Last week agricultural leaders told DIE AFRIKANER that standing together now is the only hope for a future for the South African farmer--standing together in a united front over the heads of the leaders of the secret organizations that try to divide the farmers.

The real contrast is not between good Afrikaners and the cosmopolitans in Freemasonry. It is, however, between the leaders of the two leftist groups on one side and all real Afrikaner farmers, among whom there are many Broederbond members and even some Freemasons, on the other side.

With the future of the South African farmer at stake, the farmer community has to be able to count on the farmers' unyielding sense of identity and the loyalty of those farmers who belong to the Afrikaner Broederbond, it is said in agricultural circles.

12855

CSO: 3401/208

SOUTH AFRICA

SOLDIER CAPTURED IN CABINDA SAID FORCED TO MAKE STATEMENTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Stephan Terblanche]

[Text]

A SOLDIER in the grip of terror. That is what relatives, interrogation experts, psychologists and military strategists claim they saw in the face of Wynand du Toit, South Africa's lone captive in Angolan hands when he was paraded to the world this week.

They claim that because of psychological stress after interrogation, Mr du Toit told the world exactly what his captors wanted — that his small "Recce" commando had gone to Cabinda to sabotage American oil storage tanks.

"When we saw Wynand on television, his eyes weren't the eyes of the brother I know," said Marius du Toit from the West Coast family home.

Ordeal

The 27-year-old Mr du Toit was put on display to the international media in Luanda, one week after his capture and the killing of two of his fellow Recces, Louis van Breda and Rowland Liebenberg.

They were on what has been described by the SA Defence Force as an intelligence gathering mission.

In their home in Dwaarskersbos, Mr du Toit's family watched his ordeal as he was paraded in front of the international Press flown to

Luanda from Europe for the occasion.

"He appeared nervous, and his eyes were not those of my brother. Also the words he used when speaking English were not those he would normally use," said Marius.

The du Toit family say it was clear to them that things had been done to their Recce son and brother, trained in the tough ways of the Special Forces Operator, to say things he would never have said of his own accord.

Now some South African experts in the field of psychological interrogation are claiming that the propaganda effort has backfired on the Angolans.

They say it was too obvious that Mr du Toit had been forced into making his "admissions" for them to have much credibility.

"Mr du Toit was made to read his statement from a piece of paper. If he knew the facts so well, why was this necessary?" said Professor Mike Hough, a Pretoria strategic studies expert.

"It would seem he was telling the media what the Angolans told him to say."

And a scientist attached to Pretoria University's Department of Psychology, Professor Piet de la Rey, agrees with him after watching the film clip of Mr du Toit's appearance several times to study tell-tale signs in his mannerisms, speech, appearance and actions.

Both agree that it is highly unlikely Mr du Toit is being physically maltreated; his torment appears to be more on a psychological level.

"But", says Professor de la Rey, "from the bruises under his eye it is clear that he has been assaulted, possibly with a rifle butt. But one would think this took place during his capture and was not as part of his interrogation."

The profile that Professor de la Rey, who has made an intensive study of psychological interrogation methods, put together after watching the film, is that Mr du Toit is most likely being subjected to deprivation and threats.

According to him the Angolans could not have drawn much out of their prisoner simply because he was too weak in the days before the Press conference.

He claims the Angolans had merely constructed their own version of what the South Africans had been doing in Cabinda.

Force

He believes they then used psychological force like withholding badly needed medical attention and threatening him with execution to weaken him and obtain his cooperation.

Once this had been achieved, Professor de la Rey said, it would have been easy to make him rehearse the prepared statement he was to read at the media presentation in Luanda.

According to Professor de la Rey the statement was an indication that Mr Du Toit was not speaking from his own knowledge or experience.

"There are four points that convince me of this. In a

spontaneous situation one would expect eye contact, but Wynand avoids this and looks at his written statement most of the time — an indication that he is saying things he does not want to say.

Truth

"The statement probably contains some aspects of truth, and this is evident from the fact that at times Wynand was speaking from memory, but when he got to the fabricated parts, he had to rely on the written statement.

"As he would have been drilled to remember even the fabricated parts beforehand, this also shows loss of memory and inability to concentrate — both common factors in a stress situation.

"He also had difficulty in associating the parts based on fact with those fabricated by his captors, and stumbled over his words, referring frequently to his written statement, when he had to weave fact and fiction together during his speech," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANTI-ARMY STATEMENTS BY MCINTOSH DIVIDE PFP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 May 85 p 12

[Text] The malicious imputations that Progressive Federal Party (PFP) member Graham McIntosh made in the House of Assembly against the South African Army have attracted attention because they represent far more than the chance indiscretion of an individual known for his political excesses.

Mr McIntosh is evidently under such pressure from some members of his party that he retracted certain of the offensive words and expressions yesterday. It must be pointed out, however, that other strong statements of his--such as that members of the army are guilty of deeds of sabotage, terrorism and insurgency--as well as the general spirit of his attack, have remained unaltered.

The great question is what his unsavory outburst--right in the faces of his party associates who were ready for a bit of cheerful propaganda after the Angola incident--has triggered off. Here then it is clearly a question of conflicting viewpoints and deep dissension over defense issues within the PFP which could not remain hidden.

The stern reality is that there are people in the country and within the PFP who bear the same kind of hostile sentiment against the army that Mr McIntosh so passionately expressed. What he said aloud is what people in these circles are thinking and saying to one another about the nation's security forces, to such an extent that even other progressive party members are seriously concerned about what is going on.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the progressive who was never ashamed of his patriotism, mentioned, significantly, that he is not the only one who took offense at the remarks. Still more, he pointed out that the time has come for a clear line to be drawn in the country to determine who is on whose side. About his own choices he left no doubt.

Where does that line run in the progressive party? There has been nothing explicit on this issue for a long time now. With every security crisis the patched seams of the party are torn wider asunder, and it finds itself in a dilemma.

This is not only politically ridiculous and degrading for a party that is the so-called official opposition. But where does the nation stand in the difficult times it is undergoing, with such an opposition?

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP CREDIBILITY PROBLEMS INCREASE AFTER ITS DEFENSE TALKS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 May 85 p 12

[Text] In its discussions on budgetary appropriations for defense, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] increased still further the tremendous uncertainty that hangs over it. This time it was the old issue of national security that set left- and right-wingers at one another's throats and once again made people wonder about the party.

The progressives' most critical weapon against the government was its lack of credibility as far as defense issues were concerned. But then this weapon turned into a boomerang that dealt the PFP a nasty blow.

The equivocation concerning national security, however, is one of the many problems related to policy matters that keep gnawing at the prestige of the official opposition and undermining its credibility as far back as the inauguration of the presidential council by referendum, down to and including the implementation of the current new dispensation.

One more recent incident that has plunged the PFP deeper into its credibility crisis is the tumult that Mr Harry Schwarz caused when he rejected a declaration of intent as a prerequisite for negotiations about reform. Up to that point, this was still a stipulation made by the Progressives. The victory dance performed on that occasion by the leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, contributed nothing to improve the very shaky image of his leadership and that of his party.

The PFP policy of boycott and its beating around the bush on the issue of one-man-one-vote has undermined people's trust in that party. Just as it loses credibility every time it talks about national security from two different sides of its mouth.

Who is to be believed? Who represents the official position of the PFP? The right or the left wing?

Until the PFP has resolved its own credibility crisis, its efforts to ferret out a lack of credibility in others will continue to seem ridiculous.

8117
CSO: 3401/219

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITY MOVEMENT RE-EMERGES

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 May 85 p 3

[Text]

The relaunching of the Unity Movement comes at a time when the country is going through a period of unprecedented political, economic and social upheaval.

Now called the New Unity Movement, the organisation is also attempting to regain its credibility which it apparently had during the 1950's when it organised the oppressed at all levels of society. The movement's task has been made more demanding as the state has intensified its repression of peoples' organisations. The NUM also has to rally grassroots support which the United Democratic Front and Azapo have successfully gained.

At a preliminary meeting in December 1983, proposals were put forward for the 'relaunching' of the NUM adhering to the set of minimum demands developed from the 1943 Ten-Point Programme.

Mr R O Dudley, president of the NUM, stressed that the organisation is not being 'relunched' because it has always existed. Members of the NUM have continued to work at all levels of society in their own capacities

maintaining the traditions of the organisation, he said.

At the recent launching in Cape Town, where representatives of 40 organisations and individuals from civic and labour bodies were present, the NUM provisionally accepted the minimum demands as set out in the Ten-Point Programme. The individuals and organisations present pledged to co-ordinate all their activities under the auspices of the NUM.

The immediate demands of the organisation are:

- To build a single, undivided, independent non-racial and democratic South Africa in which the interests of workers and the rural poor shall be paramount;
- To build the unity of workers and rural poor under the leadership of the working class in the struggle for national liberation and for freedom from exploitation;
- The dismantling of the homeland system and of apartheid in all its forms: political, economic, social, educational and cultural;
- To establish a single democratic parliament. All persons over the

age of 18 shall have the right to elect and be elected to that parliament without regard to colour, class, sex or religion;

- To end foreign domination — political and economic — and to wage a relentless battle against all local agents who serve the cause of foreign domination and exploitation

The following are the office-bearers of the NUM:

R O Dudley, president; Don Kali, vice-president; D Parker and G Ndhlovu, joint-secretaries; Justus Poswa and Kader Hassim, joint treasurers.

CSO: 3400/449

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIALS DISCUSS POLITICAL PROGRESS, FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Sharing Power

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 21 May 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Fundamental Freedoms"]

[Text] It takes courage and a formidable personality to expose yourself as a South African and, moreover, a white cabinet member to a barrage of international questioning. Judging by press reports, the minister of external affairs acquitted himself well of the task in this BBC program.

We wholeheartedly concur with Mr Pik Botha that South Africa and its government take exception to charges that it has the most horrifying motives, that it oppresses people simply because of their skin color, whereas we are honestly striving to bring about a better life and future for everyone.

The government--and the Whites--are prepared to share power with all the population groups in the country. But to those who demand that we hand over the power, be they South Africans or foreigners, the answer is no.

To couple the struggle for a system of self-determination for individual communities with freedom of association for the country as a whole may seem contradictory to the critic from a homogeneous society.

South Africa's many peoples, its variety of cultures, ethnicity and development make peace and order, and also, above all, nondiscrimination, dependent precisely on the protection of individual communities. The American discrimination of forcing people of irreconcilable cultures together would explode like an atom bomb in South Africa.

We agree with Mr Botha's thesis that the two morality laws must be repealed because we can no longer justify them to ourselves; that we must move away from discrimination on grounds of color; and that we believe in fundamental freedoms.

Despite ourselves we must nonetheless admit that pressure from within and without played, and still plays, a large part in weaning us from the sort of beliefs we entertain with respect to the color laws.

When it comes to the question of fundamental freedoms, our security laws and laws that entrench segregation loom up like question marks.

The truth is that because we are a heterogeneous society, it is more necessary to find a balance between individual freedom and group rights in South Africa than in any other country.

Mr Botha's views on where mixed couples will live and where their children will go to school are perhaps open to more than one interpretation. We gather from what he is reported to have said that the intention is that they should live where they choose and where they are welcome.

That sounds like practically unqualified freedom of association. Is that actually what the government "has in mind," as Mr Botha puts it?

Freedom of Movement

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 May 85 p 12

[Editorial: "A Step Forward"]

[Text] The Vorster era was a time of transition and was marked by permit reform. Apartheid laws were not repealed, but appropriate allowance was made for exceptions, so much so that with time the exception practically became the rule. Sports and to a lesser extent separate facilities are examples of this.

The Botha era comes with reforms that dissolve the structures of apartheid by repealing the legislation itself. The new Parliament and other administrative reforms under the new constitution create the framework for this. But the abolition of the color laws with respect to marriages and immorality can be seen as the first actual steps in this dissolution.

It is now clear that the latter is the start of a process. The Law on Prohibition of Political Interference will be repealed. And this week the reform policy with respect to blacks has been extended by allowing black workers greater freedom of movement in white areas.

There may be debate over the question of whether it is happening too quickly or too slowly. But nobody who knows all the facts and circumstances can honestly say that it is just political camouflage.

The abolition of the permit system for whites to enter a black living area acknowledges the sustained and increasing exchange traffic in practically all areas between black and white. It is an indication that the policy of compartmentalization has collapsed under the pressure of common interests.

The greater freedom of movement for black workers sheds light precisely on the far-reaching and impractical restrictions with which they and their employers are burdened. It is a step forward but certainly not the last word.

Black urbanization is a great problem, and influx control is clearly not the answer. We nevertheless understand the government's reluctance to abolish it with one stroke of the pen before a workable new approach has been found.

The different handling of squatters and squatters' camps shows greater understanding of the nature of the problem. Because urbanization is unstoppable, there will have to be a radical turnabout. Thought and action must be devoted to creating more urban areas and useless but frustrating attempts at influx control must be abandoned.

We feel unhappy about the retroactive clause legitimizing all previous and future forced movements of black people against all potential court challenges.

It ensures a wave of violent criticism in connection with a matter that only too emphatically attracts overseas attention. It is, moreover, undemocratic. And it will aggravate the prevailing states of tension in the country. It goes against the government's own course.

12906

CSO: 3401/180

SOUTH AFRICA

PREDICTIONS FOR NATION'S LEADERSHIP NEXT 20 YEARS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 19 May 85 p 4

[Article by Zb Molefe and Moira Levy]

[Text]

SQUEEZED by the threat of economic sanctions, and ravaged by social unrest and riots, what kind of political future does South Africa face in the next 20 years?

Is it entering a state of civil war, as SA Council of Churches secretary-general Beyers Naude has prophesised?

Has the Government lost control of the country, as prominent trade unionist and former Cape United Democratic Front president Oscar Mpetha has bluntly claimed?

Will whites dictate the pace of change until the 2000, as US Ambassador to South Africa Herman Nickel predicts?

Or is American scholar Thomas Karis — co-author with Gwendolyn Carter of the four-volume work on South African opposition politics *From Protest to Challenge* — correct when he says: "The imponderables in South Africa are too many for long-range prediction"?

Police Commissioner Johan Coetzee, addressing a University of Pretoria graduation ceremony, has denied that social unrest in South Africa is the result of serious and genuine political grievances that need to be redressed, making the enigmatic statement: "South Africa is experiencing a unique type of rioting not encountered anywhere else in the world."

But the pressure for political change and the indignance at South Africa's apartheid policies are not confined to the riot-torn country. Recently, social activist and General Motors board member Leon Sullivan became the latest in an endless stream of anti-apartheid protesters to be arrested at the South African Embassy in Washington.

And the Democratic Party in the US House of Representatives, meeting in closed caucus, unanimously approved a resolution endorsing

economic sanctions against South Africa.

The influential US international news magazine *Newsweek* recently reached the following conclusion in an in-depth special report on South Africa: "Sooner or later South Africa's 5-million whites will be forced to share their power — and if they resist long enough, they may lose everything."

This view is opposed by US Ambassador Nickel, who recently argued that white South Africans have the power and the resources to maintain control until the year 2000.

He points to methods by which South Africa survived previous social crises — such as the international sports boycott of the 70s, which resulted in the modification of apartheid.

He argues against disinvestment in South Africa, saying that the advent of international codes of conduct for companies — such as the Sullivan Code — has helped employers bring about social reform.

A bleak picture of the next 20 years in South Africa is painted by University of Cape Town Department of Political Studies director Hermann Gillomee, who argues that Government policy can at best be viewed as "modernising racial domination".

In his illuminating essay *Politics: White Supremacy, Black Anger Contained* he says: "The central feature is the attempt to broaden the white power base by co-opting from the coloured, Indian and black communities people who can serve as collaborators (the word is not used in its classic historic sense)."

Gillomee points out that black South Africans have hardly any independent political and economic bases. This hampers a black take-over — unlike in Ireland and Lebanon, where minorities have their own land, enterprises and autonomous schools, churches, political parties and media.

Only the African National Congress poses a problem for the Government, Gillomee

writes. It is the only body capable of growing into a real challenge to white domination — particularly in the next 15 years.

Increasing numbers of unemployed and frustrated black youth will skip the country to be trained as guerillas, he says, and the ANC may succeed in establishing bases and camps in a country near South Africa.

Since he wrote this, there have been indications that the ANC has found an alternative solution to this problem: semi-independent groups such as the SA Suicide Squad, trained internally.

Low-level violence and insurgency will be the order of the day in South Africa's immediate future, says Theo Hanf of the University of Frankfurt in West Germany, an international expert on ethnically divided societies.

But it will not topple State authority — and South Africa faces a reasonably stable future, he predicts.

But what does the man in the street predict? A sample by Natal University Institute of Social Research director Lawrence Schlemmer with Giliomee makes grim reading.

A whopping 85 percent of 150 black respondents expected life to be worse in future. And 57 percent of middle-class Sowetans felt the same.

The managing director of a thriving black-owned marketing consultancy in Johannesburg, Ruel Khoza, said: "I believe there's a major anomaly in the manner we are governed. The Government is showing a split personality in its approach to ruling the country."

And yet, though author Thomas Karls says no prediction can be made with certainty, he sees a future South African Government peopled by the likes of Bishop Desmond Tutu, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela and civil rights campaigners.

NEXT WEEK: Who should the Government be talking to?

SOUTH AFRICA

PROSPECTS FOR BOTHA, BUTHELEZI UNDERSTANDING ENCOURAGING

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 20 May 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Buthelezi and Reform"]

[Text] Measured in terms of their domestic power base, President P.W. Botha and Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi are two of South Africa's strongest and most influential political leaders. It could therefore be a breakthrough in the efforts to find a place for the black man in the central political system if they were to come to an understanding.

The prospects look encouraging. The president and the KwaZulu leader are in private conversation with each other. Mr Buthelezi has already made an important concession, one without which reform must come to a dead end. He accepts that his ideal of one man, one vote in a unitary state is rejected by whites, and that a compromise must be found.

With that starting point, there is no reason on the side of the president and the National party why the proposed discussion forum should not begin.

The declaration of intentions for which Mr Buthelezi is asking is already contained in the president's address to Parliament. It is simply a pity that Mr Botha did not call it that.

The broad guidelines contained therein should set the KwaZulu leader's personal hesitations at rest, if he has any. It is unrealistic to expect more details. He ought to understand that.

In the past the complaint was precisely that the white government worked out the details on its own and then asked black leaders to accept them. Mr Botha wants to avoid that.

Chief Minister Buthelezi is therefore now asking that the details be worked out at the conference table in consultation and cooperation with black leaders themselves.

We surmise that Mr Buthelezi's problem is the danger that he might lose the support of his own people. That is a real risk for him. And open cooperation by other black leaders can even involve danger to their lives.

Black leaders will only be able to take part in the discussion forum if it rapidly produces something tangible and visible, something they can use to convince their people that negotiation and cooperation accomplish more than violence and blackmail.

Black leaders must understand, however, that the National party and Mr. Botha are also running a risk. Including Coloreds and Indians in Parliament has already caused a split in the party. To extend this to a black role in the government--and that is after all what this is all about--is far more radical in the white view. Mr Botha also has thus to look to his power base.

12906

CSO: 3401/180

TOP EXECUTIVES SAY INFLUX LAWS HINDER NATION'S ECONOMY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

MAJOR corporate and socio-political changes such as the scrapping of Influx Control and the Group Areas Act are essential if there is to be a breakthrough in the development of the country's economical potential, South Africa's top executives have concluded.

This conclusion is a consensus of hundreds of black and white managers who have been meeting in high-level think-tanks over the past four months to find solutions to the twin problems facing South Africa — widespread rejection of the free enterprise system by many employees and the country's falling productivity.

The research and analysis think-tanks are part of the ongoing Project Free Enterprise which began more than a year ago with a survey, by Unisa's School of Business Leadership, of employee attitudes to business and free Enterprise in South Africa.

Survey

The survey found that black employees, in particular, generally viewed themselves as grossly discriminated against by a system "that channelled most of the prof-

its made by the companies into the pockets of managers".

"A typical view of the Durban managers was that free enterprise spelt exploitation, poverty and oppression in their minds," said professor Marton Nasser of the Unisa School of Business Leadership and head of the project.

Skills

The Durban managers attached much importance to supporting a system which helped people acquire relevant skills and which placed greater emphasis on the common good and the equitable distribution of wealth.

The survey found "a high level of ignorance" about shareholding, company expenses, how expansion is financed and productivity.

It identified five top quality changes essential for future economic growth:

- Property rights for blacks.
- Black participation on political decision-making.
- Establishment of one ministry of education for all South Africa and the redesigning of the black education system.
- Repeal of the Group Areas Act with market forces being left to dictate the level of integration.
- Scrapping of influx control.

Property

Property ownership for blacks — on the same terms as those applying to white areas — was identified as top priority by white managers and third priority by black managers.

"Our view was that no other issue was as urgent because of its impact on social stability, capital

formation and in developing understanding of the free enterprise system," Prof Nasser said.

The think-tanks concluded that maximum devolution of power with a limiting central Government power was the possible direction to follow and this would be done by "low-key negotiation" with the Government.

Education

On education the think-tanks said a single ministry of education — as against the present 18 educational authorities — was fundamental to positive change in the country.

The linking of black schools with the private sector to bridge the gap between the classroom and the socio-economic needs of the community and more career and vocational training at school were also given high priority.

The school curriculum should also be more

flexible so that it may be changed according to manpower needs analysis carried out on a regional basis.

The consensus on the need of the scrapping of Influx Control was built up from the research findings of other bodies like the Buthelezi Commission and other organisations.

"The think-tanks recognised South Africa's long history of the demand for racial separation, but still recommended that the Group Areas be repealed," Prof Nasser said.

Culture

The think-tanks also identified the need for the private sector to establish effective systems of participation at all levels of business and the creation of a performance-based culture and the climate of team effort in companies.

"It is significant that cultural norms have been totally rejected as

an item in need of attention. The argument is that the ability to participate and receive sound education will negate cultural issues," the professor said.

The think-tank — sponsored by a leading commercial bank and

the Human Sciences Research Council — is now embarking on the last step: to establish how the changes are to be effected.

Prof Nasser says he views the last step as the most difficult one facing the project.

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSKEI FINANCES ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

THE WARNING by Transkei Auditor General Mr Jiyana Maqubela that the country's financial administration was hanging by a thread that could snap any day, though disturbing, does not come as a surprise.

Last year the South African taxpayer — through the Government — forked out a cool R616 082 000 to keep the Transkei on its feet.

Direct assistance in the form of budgetary assistance, technical assistance, Loan Fund and the incentive scheme amounted to R151m.

Transkeians working in South Africa contributed more than R50m while custom unions and Rand Monetary Estimates amounted to more than R300m.

In his report to the Transkei government's 19 ministries, released in the National Assembly last week, Mr Maqubela said he had warned in previous reports that a decline in the performance of accounting officers signified a collapse in financial administration.

Laxity in accounting

Mr Maqubela said he was perturbed to note that there was a laxity in accounting for advances and travelling expenses, and amounts involved ranged between R36 000 and

R63 000.

His report showed that the total unauthorised expenditure for all 19 departments was R13 759 846.

It also showed that the State debt as at March 31, 1984, was R26 752 152 — an increase of R3,8-million over the previous year's figures.

"Valiant efforts by the treasury to bolster the tottering edifice of financial administration of Transkei have not borne fruit due to indifference on the part of accounting officers," Mr Maqubela said.

The payments to the Transkei were debated during the Foreign Affairs Department debate, because Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei are "independent" states.

Last year Transkei made an additional loan of R4 512 000 for a job creation venture.

Through the Department of Co-operation and Development budget the taxpayer paid an additional R1-billion to the "self-governing States" of KwaZulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, Gazankulu and QwaQwa.

Last year the Ciskei was sharply criticised for its plans to build a R25m airport, when there was an existing airport at East London — within a radius of 30 kilometres.

Mismanagement

Last year R305 500 000 was paid to the Ciskei in budgetary assistance. R120-million was paid in terms of a three year agreement signed at independence.

A top official of the Foreign Affairs Department visited Ciskei to discuss the homeland's mismanagement of funds. Last year there were allegations in Bophuthatswana of the theft of more than R13-million from the Bophuthatswana government.

And last year a top-secret report was leaked to the Press. The Venda government was facing claims totalling R350-million.

When various joint ventures between the Venda Development Corporation and the Venda government members faced collapse through mismanagement, the VDC refused to rescue them with additional loans.

The purchase of flashy cars by both President Lucas Mangope and President Patrick Mphahlele, paints a real grim picture of the financial ineptitude of the homeland leaders.

Considering that the salary of seconded officials in the homelands amount to R31 500 000, it is a high price we have to pay for the Sebes of this world.

SOUTH AFRICA

APPOINTMENT OF WHITES TO RUN BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

LEGISLATION opening the way for the government to appoint white functionaries to run black local authorities has been approved by the Parliamentary standing Committee on Co-operation and Development.

But extra-parliamentary organisations have slated the move as "ill-timed" and "the height of craziness."

"We have always known that the Government entertained some crazy ideas about black administration, but this surely must be the craziest of them all," Dr Nthatho Motlana, of the Committee of Ten said.

He asked if the Government has in mind the "disinclination" of the residents of places like the Vaal where vacancies have remained unfilled "despite the temptation of office that goes with perks such as business sites and liquor licences."

In terms of the laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill as amended by the Standing Committee, the

Minister of Co-operation and Development may dissolve a black local authority if he believes such authority is unable to exercise, perform or fulfil any right, power, function or duty assigned to it.

Until Parliament has made other provisions, any power, duty or function may be exercised by any authority or functionary, including a development board or a person in the service of the State, as appointed and proclaimed by the State President.

"We reject it entirely and feel the Minister has to consult us before making any appointment," Mr Bennet Ndlati, of the Urban Council Association of South Africa, said.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said this kind of legislation does not in any way resolve the political conflict between the black community and the central govern-

ment.

"The government should be entering into negotiation about political power at the central government level. Only after that could acceptable local authorities be designed," she said.

The Azanian People's Organisation said the move by the Government proves that we have been right all along: the councils represent the wishes of the Government and not the wishes of the people.

"Direct intervention by the central government at this level, helps even the blind amongst us to see. Otherwise the government will always play around with its toys while the country is burning."

The United Democratic Front could not be reached for comment late yesterday afternoon.

Several local authorities — like Cradock and Ratanda — have been rendered ineffective

after all the councillors resigned following pressure from anti-apartheid organisations.

Elections in the Vaal Triangle had to be called off after it was discovered that up to election date nobody had registered to stand for election.

It is feared that should the Minister appoint blacks to fill those vacancies, it might escalate violence. And if whites are appointed then it would mean the Government was reverting to the system of administration boards.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE NOT TO USE SOFTER APPROACH IN RIOT CONTROL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

SOPHISTICATED new equipment, including helicopters and water cannons, recently acquired by the South African Police did not mean that the police intended implementing a "softer approach" to unrest control, a spokesman for the Minister said yesterday.

The spokesman confirmed that four new helicopters had been bought from an overseas country. He declined to give details of the deal or to divulge the name of the country which contravened the international arms ban to supply South Africa with new equipment.

He said the acquisition of the helicopters was not the start of a "softer approach" to unrest control, but simply meant that the South African Police was "modernising and adapting" its approach.

"These helicopters are not gunships. They will become the police's 'eye in the sky' to assist in all forms of crime control," he said.

"The helicopters were not bought specifically for use in unrest situations, but to be used in general police activities," he added.

The spokesman said that, contrary to reports yesterday morning, the water cannons were not bought overseas, but were in fact manufactured locally.

"We manufactured the cannons ourselves after studying modern technology in overseas countries," he said.

The spokesman also denied that the police intended introducing the use of horses to prevent policemen from coming into close contact with rioters in unrest situations. This, he said, would be impracticable.

Passive crowd

"The use of horses can be effective if you are confronted with a passive crowd. But it is not feasible to use horses in the control of a hostile crowd.

"Utter chaos could erupt if we tried to use horses in the control of rioting, stone-throwing mobs."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, gave details of new riot control methods when he spoke at a National Party regional conference in Klerksdorp at the weekend.

CSO: 3400/454

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT DURING MEETING

Johannesburg SOWE W in English 5 Jun 85 p 9

[Text]

THE "faithless ideology of apartheid" and the effect its propaganda has had on people was the root cause of South Africa's problems, a group of churches has said.

The churches attended a consultation of regional councils of churches arranged by the SA Council of Churches in Johannesburg from May 28 to May 30 and issued a statement expressing "deep concern" about the crisis in South Africa.

The statement was made available to SAPA yesterday by the SACC. The statement criticised the black education system, the army presence in townships and police conduct in townships.

"We express our shock and dismay at the depth and seriousness of the crisis now faced by our beloved country," the churches said.

"There are daily reports of killing and destruction of property. Black townships have turned into battlefields

with violent conduct not only between Police, army and township residents, but also among residents themselves. Brutal mob murders have become the order of the day in some parts."

Serious

The current economic recession was "much more serious than is generally supposed," the churches said.

"From our constituencies we continually hear of widescale retrenchment, massive unemployment and the consequent damage to family life and human dignity.

"Rampant inflation is shrinking the take-home pay of our people and producing more poverty, anxiety and crime," the statement said.

The black education system — "never very stable" — was at the point of collapse in many areas, with extended school boycotts, arbitrary closure of schools and universities and an "apparent inability or unwilling-

ness on the part of educational authorities to acknowledge and correct the basic cause of this collapse."

The cause, in the churches' view, was that "the entire educational system is based on discrimination and separation."

"The South African Government's external relations with our neighbouring states seem to be equally precariously balanced," the statement added.

"The South African Defence force has sent soldiers into Angola despite the Lusaka Agreement. The Nkomati Accord, hailed with such acclaim at its inception, has been all but destroyed by the South African Government's history of flirtation with the Renamo rebels.

"Pressures for disinvestment are intensified by the Government's headlong arrest and detention of trade union leaders, political activists, community and student leaders and church spokesmen."

The churches were particularly concerned

by the "intransigence and belligerent response to all this by the South African Government."

"Calls for a national forum ring very hollow when the very people who could make a real contribution to these discussions are silenced."

The role of the SADF in townships was a cause for "great alarm."

"We believe that the deployment of the SADF in the townships has been a grave tactical error, and has simply added to the level of violence by giving people another cause of anger and frustration."

The churches were also "appalled at the sweeping powers given to the Police and the apparent lack of accountability to Parliament, law courts or public opinion."

"We have observed that often the appearance of Police in the townships has actually been the spark which ignited violence. This has certainly been the case at some funerals."

Hateful

The statement said

churches' anger at the deepening crisis "comes from our knowledge that it could have been avoided."

"If the hateful ideology of apartheid had been dismantled in good time, if warnings of the churches about the consequences of implementing the 1983 constitution had been listened to, or even if an assurance had been given that 'reform' was genuinely aimed at eradicating apartheid, this crisis could have been avoided."

The churches were certain the "faithless ideology of apartheid and the effect its propaganda has had on people is the root cause of our present distress."

"Attempts to blame all these troubles on a few agitators or disaffected groups are simplistic and will not ameliorate the problem at all."

The churches said they were committing themselves and their regional councils to a number of steps, including:

- Informing member churches and their congregations about the depth of this present crisis and its real cause, the "evil of

apartheid."

- Equipping member churches "to become agents of justice and reconciliation between polarising groups."

- Formulating and mounting programmes to "help our clergy and lay leaders to become active agents of reconciliation."

- Encouraging member churches to do the same.

- Asking member churches to make their buildings and other resources available to "those people and organisations who are working for peace and justice in our land."

- Giving full support to "our staff members who in difficult circumstances through their work for our councils seek to deal with this crisis."

Regional councils of churches attending the consultation represented the Northern Transvaal, Western Transvaal, Vaal Triangle, Witwatersrand, Pretoria, Northern Cape, Western Cape, West Coast, Eastern Cape, Border, Transkei, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Zululand, according to the SACC.

CSO: 3400/454

SOUTH AFRICA

VOLKSWAG FOUNDER DENIES ANTISEMITISM

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Jun 85 p 9

[Article by Arlene Getz]

[Text]

THE rightwing Afrikaner Volkswag was not anti-Semitic and was unlikely to campaign for a denial that 6 000 000 Jews died at nazi hands, Volkswag founder Professor Carel Boshoff said yesterday.

Professor Boshoff was commenting at the end of a two-day congress during which about 1 000 conservatives celebrated at the Pretoria City Hall.

The stated aim of the congress was to decry "American liberalism" but a proposal by retired scientist Theo Schumann indicated some right wingers opposed more than just Americans, blacks and the National Party.

Dr Schumann, a former deputy chairman of the Atomic Energy Board, proposed the appointment of a three-member panel of Afrikaners to provide other Afrikaners with the "correct" information about the

"fable of the 6 000 000 Jews murdered by nazi Germany in World War 2".

According to Dr Schumann, the "truth" about the matter was being suppressed by the Jewish monetary powers (geldmagte).

Showing the congress a copy of the publication "Did Six-million Jews Really Die?", Dr Schumann said that the "amazing control" exercised by Zionists over bookshops prevented the sale of about 90 such books in South Africa.

In 1977, Dr Schumann caused a storm when he suggested compulsory sterilisation for parents of illegitimate children.

In an interview yesterday, Dr Schumann said that he had made his suggestion because he wanted to correct a 40-year-old lie.

"Even if Hitler had killed all the Jews that would only have numbered 5.5 million," he said.

CSO: 3400/450

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFILE OF NEW CHIEF OF DEFENSE, MAN HE IS SUCCEEDING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Jun 85 p 9

[Article by Willem Steenkamp]

[Text]

IF YOU are one of those credulous souls who believes that all army generals are stamped from the same mould, you have never met Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys.

He will take over as Chief of the South African Defence Force on November 1 this year. About the only outward resemblance between General Geldenhuys and the man he will succeed, General Constand Viljoen, is that they are of medium height and more or less of an age (Viljoen is 52, Geldenhuys is 50).

Constand Viljoen is lean, die-straight, blue of eye, firm of mouth — the quintessential fighting soldier.

He seems to come into his own when he is in the field, his folding-butt R4 rifle slung over his shoulder, his dull brown nutria battle-dress faded to a workmanlike paleness, his blue gunner's beret clinging squarely to his head and virtually shouting defiance at any agency — meteorological or military — which might seek to dislodge it.

Humour

Somehow he always reminds one of an unsheathed bayonet. It is a false impression, because behind it all lies a very keen mind versed at all levels in the grim but fascinating arts of the profession of arms ... and a good sense of humour which bursts out at intervals.

To look at, Geldenhuys is as different from Viljoen as chalk from cheese. Viljoen has a typical Afrikaner face, if there is such a thing. Outfit him with a Mauser and a bandolier and he would not be out of place in any old sepia-toned Anglo-Boer War photo, except that he is shaven so clean that his chin shines.

Geldenhuys, on the other hand, has a very Anglo-Saxon look about him. His grey-blond hair is of medium length and combed back, whereas Viljoen's is fairly short and a crisp, premature white; and he has a small, well-clipped moustache. His eyes are green and seem to peer into your soul.

He wears his uniform well, but he is not one of those long-time regular soldiers who looks uncomfortable in a three-piece business suit — he has no trouble in assuming what the Americans would call the corporate image.

Formidable

Do not be fooled by that, however. Geldenhuys is a soldier of formidable talent and skill who has had a hand in almost every SADF combat activity since Operation Savannah, the controversial incursion into Angola in 1975/6.

At the same time he is the antithesis of the military blowhard so beloved of caricaturists.

A man's nickname usually says a lot about him. Geldenhuys is known among his subordinates as "Jannie G". Others among his underlings — including even some fairly cynical Citizen Force soldiers — go even further and actually call him "Baas Jannie".

Coming from the Citizen Force, many members of which are notorious for bad-mouthing the Permanent Force and automatically dislike the red-tab "plastics" from Pretoria, this says something.

Courtesy

Part of it is his knack at cementing personal relationships. Face-to-face, he is quiet and at times almost self-effacing, and his courtesy to subordinates of all ranks is proverbial.

He has a distinct aura of power about him, but he does not use it to browbeat or impress people. He might carry a big stick, but he speaks softly always.

He has the ability to walk with kings, as the saying goes, without losing the common touch. Like Viljoen, he thinks constantly of the men and women under him, and does not hesitate to go into the field during an operation.

At the upper command levels Geldenhuys's reputation is based on more than strictly military merit. He is renowned as a manager in crises as well as routine matters.

He has an uncanny ability to enter into intricate negoti-

ations, isolate the real problems and either solve them with an incisive decision or lead the participants to consensus.

Delicate

He does not achieve this by eloquence; he is not a renowned public speaker. In public he speaks slowly and at times almost hesitantly. But people listen, because what Geldenhuys says is usually worth listening to.

Geldenhuys, the crisis manager, was at his best last year when South Africa and Angola started to negotiate the withdrawal from Angola. He played a leading role in the very delicate talks at Lusaka on February 14 which resulted, against many odds, in the birth of the Joint Monitoring Commission, and his performance during the difficult early months of the JMC followed on.

At various times the JMC seemed to be on the point of foundering as the two delegations sought to find one another through a maze of political and military problems, and gloom would reign in the South African camp.

Magical

Then Jannie G would helicopter in with his entourage, urbane smooth out the immediate problems and helicopter out again. At times it seemed a little like magic.

That is Jan Geldenhuys the general. Jan Geldenhuys the man is just as interesting.

He has an extraordinary ability for applying the old military maxim "on parade, on parade; off parade, off parade". He can walk out of some exhausting, earth-shakingly important meeting and sit down placidly to a couple of hands of bridge or poker.

He is also a man of books, and not just military textbooks either. Among other things he collects the works of the Hungarian humorist George Mikes; he has also authored two well-received children's books, and it would seem he is not yet written out.

He is a humorist in his own right, and likes to tell stories against himself about his truly uncanny resemblance to Springbok bowler Doug Watson. The best of these, however, comes from another source, and is about the time he arrived at Defence Headquarters in civvies and was asked to identify himself to the sentry at the gate.

To his embarrassment Geldenhuys found he did not have his identification with him, but — game to the end — told the sentry: "I'm General Geldenhuys, the Chief of the Army".

"No, you're not", the sentry replied, "you look more like Doug Watson", and refused to let him in.

Geldenhuys took it in good part — and later awarded the sentry with a spot of leave for standing his ground.

Another time (so I have it from an authoritative source) Geldenhuys was at some high-powered cocktail party or other. Bored, no doubt — or possibly irritated by all the high-flown sentiments being expressed — he asked the assembled brass-hats:

"What's the difference between the Army and a circus?"

"The Army's got more tents", he said, and hooted with laughter.

It could be that both these stories are apocryphal. On the other hand, I wouldn't lay money on it. Jannie G is just not your average predictable brass hat.

SOUTH AFRICA

TRAWLERS' SECRET FISHING IN BLACK AFRICAN WATERS REVEALED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Jun 85 p 9

[Article by Michael Johnson]

[Text]

A SECRET fishing operation into "hostile" black African waters was undertaken by two South African trawlers. The vessels advertised false ports of origin and flew false flags, claims an officer who was aboard one of them.

The hush-hush operation had the blessing of the Department of Sea Fisheries and a major South African seafood company, both of which had officials aboard.

It took place a month before the ill-fated South African commando "intelligence" raid into Cabinda.

The two Cape Town-registered prawn trawlers were fishing four degrees north of the Equator and within two kilometres of the Cameroon coast, about 600 nautical miles north of Cabinda.

The vessels were not identified as South African or detected while on their trip, but they returned to South Africa with reef-torn nets and their holds less than a sixteenth full.

"We took more fish up there for bribes than we brought back," said the disgruntled former navigational officer of one of the vessels.

And he believes that if the secret mission had been blown, the fate of the 21-strong, all-South African crews, as well as the multimillion-rand vessels, would have been at the mercy of the Cameroon authorities.

The ships were owned by Sterling Fisheries, a Durban-based subsidiary of Irvin and Johnson.

"Forget the politics — they could have thrown the book at us. We didn't have a leg to stand on.

"We would have been left to rot in prison," said Mr Bent Pedersen, 55, a master mariner and the former navigational officer of the Scorpio — one of the two trawlers on the secret mission.

Invitation

But a senior official of the Department of Environmental Affairs this week denied the operation was secretive and said the vessels were there under invitation.

"It was not secret, but you cannot advertise something like this," said

Dr J Serfontein, director of the department's marine development branch in Cape Town.

He denied any knowledge of the trawlers changing their port of origin.

"If these guys had an invitation by a black government to fish in the waters of a black country, then what's wrong with that?" he asked.

"The trawlers went up at the invitation of the Equatorial Guinea authorities who asked the South African Government to assist them with the determination of their fishing resources."

Dr Serfontein said he knew nothing of the vessels being in Cameroon waters.

An Irvin and Johnson spokesman admitted the vessels were fishing in Cameroon waters and insisted the trawlers had licences to fish off Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon.

"Foreign Affairs were well aware of this expedition," said Mr Bruce Leask, an employee of I and J in Cape Town.

"This was an experimental and research trip as well as a commercial venture."

Mr Pedersen described the trip as nothing but a costly, dangerous, illegal and giant "flop."

"It was labelled a 'secret mission' in some papers in the ship's file," said the former Danish mariner, now living in Durban.

He said he decided to reveal his role in the affair because he felt he had been misled.

Danger

"Knowing the Mozambican trawling trips are usually very fruitful, I was sure that I was going to make a few thousand rand in commission over and above my R800-a-month navigator's salary.

"Instead my life was put in danger, I was misled and I got only R550.50 in commission."

He said that when the vessels steamed from Durban on April 3 he and the crew believed they were on a legal trawling trip.

But they arrived in Cape Town where, according to Mr Pedersen, the trawlers loaded five tons of horse mackerel labelled by Mr Colin Taylor, a director of Sterling Fisheries, as 'bait'.

"I understood the 'bait' to be for human consumption.

"The Sagita took on two people while we were in Cape Town, a young chap who works for the Department of Sea Fisheries and a Mr Raymond Steenkamp of Irvin and Johnson," said Mr Pedersen.

Speaking from his Cape Town home, Mr Raymond Steenkamp said he was an employee of I and J and had travelled on the Sagita from Cape Town to Cameroonian waters.

"I was just an interpreter and worked with the papers," he said.

Mr Pedersen said Scorpio and Sagita anchored en route up the West coast for a "brief disguise job".

"The crew painted out the words 'Cape Town' — which appear under the

vessel's name on the stern and denote the port of origin — and painted in Malabo, the island capital of Equatorial Guinea. I even helped make the stencil.

"Finally we hoisted the flag of Equatorial Guinea. But we also had the flags of Nigeria, Gabon, Cameroon and maybe one or two others, stowed aboard the Scorpio," he said.

Trawling

The vessels, in their new disguise, docked at Port Gentil in Gabon for three days, he said. Then they sailed for the Cameroon coast and began trawling for prawns.

"The trawling was appalling.

"We caught about three tons of prawns per boat, the same again of a strange type of crab — I don't even know if it's edible."

Mr Pedersen said each trawler could store between 50 and 55 tons of prawns in its hold.

"But we ripped many nets. The crews spent hours stitching them.

"Sixty-six days later I was back in Durban relieved to be home and safe," he said.

A spokesman for Durban's port office said it was illegal for a vessel to change its port and country of origin without the permission of the "new" country.

"This is the first I have heard of this," said Mr Des Nel, chairman of the Natal Trawling Industries Association in Durban.

Mr John Wiley, Minister of Environment Affairs, said he had no personal knowledge of the incident but was prepared to make inquiries if necessary.

He confirmed that black African countries frequently requested South Africa to assist with research projects aimed at determining their resource potentials.

SOUTH AFRICA

SAAN ANNOUNCES STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN ITS TRANSVAAL DIVISION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

SOUTH African Associated Newspapers has announced that Mr Rory Wilson, at present general manager, finance and administration for the Transvaal, had been promoted to general manager, Transvaal.

Mr Wilson will be responsible for operational aspects of SAAN's Transvaal activities, which include printing and publishing the Sunday Times, the Financial Mail and Business Day — the daily paper the group launched after the Rand Daily Mail was closed at the end of April.

SAAN also announced "structural changes" in the Transvaal division of the company, including rationalisation moves between it and the Argus company, to affect the English-language Press in South Africa.

Newly-appointed managing director of SAAN, Mr John King, said on Wednesday changes in the Transvaal division of the company were aimed at strengthening the mar-

keting of SAAN products and improving control in all departments.

Details would be announced soon.

In a statement yesterday, Mr King said: "Ongoing talks between SAAN and the Argus group may soon lead to rationalisation of printing facilities in the Transvaal".

He said exploratory talks regarding the possible rationalisation of both printing and distributing facilities had been taking place for some time and that an announcement would be made when satisfactory arrangements had been concluded.

Mr King stressed, however, that any such rationalisation should not be viewed as an indication that a merger between the two newspaper groups was being contemplated.

"It makes good economic sense for us to avoid duplication of effort, equipment and costs on a technical level, particularly in the present finan-

cial climate," he said.

"But there is definitely no merger on the cards. SAAN will remain as a competitive publishing entity in its own right."

On the question of structural changes in SAAN, Mr King said he had created a Transvaal division in line with similar divisions that already existed in the Western and Eastern Cape. The general manager of the new division would be Mr Rory Wilson.

Mr Wilson's promotion means that he will now head up the marketing, circulation, distribution, printing, publishing and general administration of SAAN's Transvaal publishing.

Mr King said that following these changes, which placed an emphasis on regional rather than group functions, he had "with regret" accepted the resignation of Mr Nigel Twidale, SAAN's general manager, group marketing. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

GAZANKULU GETS OWN AIRLINE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Jun 85 p 7

[Text]

FOUR aircraft took to the skies, sporting the flag and the national colours of Gazankulu last Thursday — for the first time in the history of this developing homeland.

Like Bophuthatswana and the Ciskei, Gazankulu now boasts of its own airline, linking the national state with the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal metropolis on a daily schedule.

The airline, flying under the Giyani Airways banner, was officially handed over to the Gazankulu Government at a ceremony held at the homeland's Giyani airstrip last Thursday.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntswanise, said the handing-over was significant, adding that the airline would serve locals as well as inhabitants in other Northern Transvaal areas.

View

The Chief Minister

held the view that Giyani Airways should be a viable and profitable operation yielding "acceptable returns" on capital invested in the undertaking.

"I believe that the airline has an important role to play in the development of our region and as a symbol of Gazankulu's progress and a source of pride for us all," Prof Ntswanisi said.

The airline, established under the Letaba Airways banner by a local entrepreneur in 1971, has since expanded, carrying some 10 000 passengers per year. In the eleven years since the flights were introduced, the airline has transported 75 000 passengers.

Over the years, the staff has increased from one pilot to four full-time pilots and six ground-staff. The pilots have just returned from the United States, where they attended upgrading courses.

The return fare on Jan Smuts-Giyani is R236.

SOUTH AFRICA

MASTER PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Basis for Growth"]

[Text] There are a variety of reasons why this week's White Paper on Industrial Development must be put into effect as quickly as possible.

The White Paper, of which Minister Dawie de Villiers gave details in Parliament, is a master plan for industrial development. It offers prescriptions for instituting a long-term strategy that must put the national economy on a firm foundation.

Individual facets of the plan might perhaps be given priority. But since one development depends on another, the one ought not be done and the other neglected. The thrust of the White Paper points to a strengthening of exports that will enable the Republic to take its place in the free trading world more fully in the future, not only with its gold and other metals but with products that can compete in the open market. Quality, first-class service and a competitive price are the prerequisites for success, and the White Paper offers guidelines precisely for attaining those goals.

We must free our economy from dependence on gold and other minerals.

Export or die was the postwar slogan in Japan. It might just as well be called the central message of the industrial White Paper.

It's one thing to struggle toward the export ideal. To make it possible in practice depends on many requirements. One of these is the highest level of productivity. It is in this area that the Eastern countries--with Japan and Taiwan in the lead--have the Western industrial nations in a karate grip, so to speak. They do so well in world markets because their productivity is so exceptionally high.

Low productivity has long been a problem in South Africa, and this will have to be worked on from now on.

The White Paper also has proposals for self-protection of local industries against imported products. This is a many-sided problem, but in the final analysis service and quality must always be the determining factors. It

simply won't help for the state to protect the local product if its quality doesn't make an impact on the buyer. On the whole the White Paper has found approval in the industrial sector.

It is a plan that cannot be put into effect all at once. But we hope that it will not be treated like many other similar documents in simply gathering dust on the shelf as time passes.

If necessary a working committee composed of experts from the private sector and from the state can be appointed to put the master plan into practice step by step.

12906

CSO: 3401/179

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

'U.S. POLICY DANGER TO AFRIKANERS'--Pretoria--Prof Carel Boshoff, leader of the Afrikaans cultural organisation, the Afrikaner Volkswag, said yesterday United States policies towards South Africa were endangering the future of the Afrikaner people. He was delivering the opening speech on the first anniversary of the Volkswag at a two-day conference in Pretoria on the subject "Afrikaner Culture and American Liberalism". The first day of the congress was attended by about 700 people, including the leaders of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais. Prof Boshoff said that although the US Government helped SA, "They also use all the levers they get to rob the Afrikaner and white people of their political rights." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 May 85 p 4]

ANC TO OPEN GHANA MISSION--The African National Congress is to open a diplomatic mission in Ghana, Accra Radio said yesterday. The radio, monitored by Abidjan, quoted a statement by Ghana Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah as reaffirming Ghana's backing for the ANC and pledging it aid. The statement, signed after a week-long visit to Ghana by ANC president Oliver Tambo, also noted growing opposition to President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa. The statement called for "total imposition of economic sanctions" against South Africa. It also quoted Mr Asamoah as saying Ghana was determined to play a leading role in the liberation struggle in Africa and would support groups fighting to eliminate apartheid. Mr Asamoah said at a dinner in honour of Mr Tambo that Ghana had met in full its financial obligations to the OAU liberation fund and to its general budget for 1984/85 and 1985/86. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 p 13]

CISKEI MARKETING MEAT--Grahamstown--The Ciskei had been allowed to import meat, process it and market it in South Africa, despite a "meat mountain" now standing at 220 000 carcasses in the Republic, it was said at Tylden last week. But Dr Manie Schoeman, a producer member of the meat control board, said: "We have taken up the issue and have Ciskei's assurance that this will be stopped." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jun 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/452

SWAZILAND

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF REFUGEES' FLOW ANALYZED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 21 May 85 p 14

[Article by Peter Honey]

[Text]

THE steady trickle of refugees into Swaziland from Mozambique and South Africa highlights the tiny kingdom's discomfort at being geographically and politically positioned between two more powerful and ideologically-opposed neighbours.

With 95 percent of its imports passing through, or coming directly from South Africa, Swaziland cannot afford to work against Pretoria's security interests. That means cutting assistance to the African National Congress.

At the same time, the country borders one of the hotter parts of Mozambique, where Mozambique National Resistance rebels regularly try to recruit civilians for their guerrilla strikes against Frelimo targets.

Swaziland provides assistance to bona fide refugees from the conflict, a policy which is frowned on by the Mozambique government.

The South African township riots in 1976 led to thousands of blacks seeking refuge in Swaziland — either to pass through for training as ANC fighters or simply to escape the violence.

The influx of political escapees from South Africa — usually ANC — has since dropped to negligible proportions, according to authorities here.

The latest spate of unrest has not had the same effect. "It seems this time the people want to stay and fight it out with the authorities in South Africa," says an official connected with refugee affairs.

But four or five Mozambicans cross the Lebombo Mountains in the east each day to swell the ranks of the hundreds who have sought refuge in Swaziland from the conflict between Mozambique National Resistance and Frelimo.

There are more than 8 000 refugees in Swaziland at present:

About 1 300 Mozambicans, 300-odd ANC members from South Africa and Mozambique, and more than 6 500 people who have fled tribal conflicts in the Ingwavuma district of KwaZulu, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane.

The Mozambicans and Ingwavuma people are accommodated in an agricultural settlement at Ndzevane in south-eastern Swaziland, a 6 000ha camp administered by the Lutheran World Federation and the United Nations.

The are employed on the settlement's 1 000ha cotton plantation which markets its product through a co-operative to help pay the cost of housing and feeding the refugees.

About 65 ANC members, who mostly fled Mozambique in the wake of that country's post-Nkomati crack-down last year, are said to be staying at the Malindza refugee transit camp in eastern Swaziland.

According to the UNHCR's representative, Mr Emmanuel Owusu, about 300 other ANC members from South Africa are living in the communities of Mbabane and Manzini.

Only about 150 of these report regularly to the UNHCR for relief aid, but Mr Owusu says many stay away because they fear information of their presence could fall into the hands of agents from Pretoria.

Swazi government officials allege that South African police often enter the country without authorisation in search of fugitives. The most recent incident involved the alleged illegal entry of three uniformed South African policemen into south-eastern Swaziland last week.

A police spokesman in Pretoria has denied any knowledge of the allegation, but authorities in Mbabane say the policemen drove to the Ndzevane camp in search of an escaped suspect from Natal last Thursday. They were apparently accompanied by representatives of the Swazi police, but this did not constitute authorised entry, a spokesman for the Ministry of Interior said here.

If Pretoria is concerned with political fugitives in Swaziland, Mozambique is similarly anxious about its citizens slipping outside its borders. Maputo has even accused Swaziland of harbouring MNR rebels — a claim which remains

unsubstantiated.

The issue of South African and Mozambican refugees is clearly an embarrassment for the Swazi government. Two South African-based journalists were prevented from visiting the Malindza and Ndzevane camps for two days this week, while bureaucrats deliberated.

The request was finally sent to the Cabinet, which granted permission for the visit on condition the journalists were accompanied by the police commissioner and the UNHCR representative. Both these officials were unavailable for the trip, which effectively led to its cancellation.

Reason for the indecision, according to an Interior Ministry official, was that "we just want to be sure that you are not spies. The ANC people are very suspicious of visitors — especially from South Africa".

Swaziland's ambivalent foreign policy is perhaps best illustrated by its agreement to develop an informal diplomatic relationship with Pretoria, while at the same time providing transit out of the country for ANC members.

For its part, South Africa seems to treat Swaziland as if it were a bantustan.

The SA Trade Mission which opened in Mbabane at the beginning of the year functions practically as an unofficial embassy.

15 July 1985

TOGO

OPPOSITIONISTS FORBIDDEN PARIS NEWS CONFERENCE

AB062308 Paris AFP in French 1838 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] A news conference, which was to be given by a Togolese opposition movement in Paris on Thursday afternoon, was forbidden on the grounds it was "likely to disturb the peace and to cast a slur on the international relations of the republic." The news conference, which was organized by the Togolese Movement for Democracy (MTD)--which claims to have 3,000 supporters out of some 4,500 Togolese living in France--was to take place at the International Hostel of Paris (FIAP). During the meetings, the MTD, according to the organizers, wanted to draw public attention to the political, economic, and social situation in Togo a few days before the upcoming official visit of President Eyadema to France (scheduled for 10 to 13 June 1985).

According to the MTD, the will of overture announced by President Eyadema has not changed the nature of the regime. The movement described the recent legislative elections as "sham elections" notably because of the high abstention rate and because, according to it, in most cases, the candidates nominated by the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT)--the sole and ruling party--were elected.

The MTD denounces the "violation of human rights" in Togo (assassinations, arbitrary arrests, according to the movement) and "corruption" within the regime. It also protests the country's indebtedness (about \$1 billion which absorbs nearly a third of the budget of the state, according to MTD, and the austerity measures taken under pressure from the IMF, especially the decision "to sell off" factories to the private sector.

According to the organizers, an open letter expressing the "surprise" of the MTD on the upcoming state visit of the Togolese president to France and particularly recalling violations of human rights in Togo has been addressed to French President Francois Mitterrand and to French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

The news conference was also to be the occasion for the MTD to make clarifications on its investigations concerning the assassination of Colonel Koffi Kongo (former inspector general of the armed forces who died on 29 March

1985 while he was under arrest and close watch), and to present a draft copy of a "black book" on violations of human rights in Togo, currently under press.

On 18 May 1985, a meeting organized by the MTD and devoted to violations of human rights in Togo was disrupted by a false bomb threat.

CS0: 3400/439

UGANDA

BRIEFS

REFUGEE REPATRIATION AGREEMENT--An Agreement on the repatriation of refugees from Sudan and Zaire to Uganada has been signed at the Ministry of Rehabilitation Headquarters in Kampala. The signing was between the Uganda Government, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Lutheran World Federation. The program, worth 1,200,000 dollars will cater for eight [as heard] returnees from Sudan and Zaire to the districts of Moyo and Arua. Part of the funds will be used to buy agricultural tools and inputs for returnees and the rest will go to local authorities to rehabilitate schools and hospitals. [Excerpts] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Apr 85]

NO NON-UPC RELIGIOUS LEADERS--I wish to congratulate Hon Joe Ssentenza for exposing Haji Musa Ssebirumbi recently in Masaka's mammoth rally while celebrating DP's 30th Anniversary. Hon Ssentenza quoted TAIFA EMPYA of 10/10/81 citing Haji Ssebirumbi's address at Jinja threatening that sheikhs who do not support the UPC would not be allowed to lead Islam in Uganda. Similarly, Haji Ssebirumbi was quoted as declaring that a clergyman who does not profess UPC would not be permitted to lead any other religion in the country. Ssentenza quoted Haji Ssebirumbi further that only UPC members shall be appointed in positions of responsibility in the public and private companies. Ssebirumbi swore that he had taken up a broom to sweep away any non-UPC from positions of authority. Having confessed such autocracy how could Ssebirumbi conclude by claiming that Uganda is now run on the basis on a multiparty democracy, and that whatever is done is based on principles of democracy?! Is it possible that Ssebirumbi talks beyond his intellectual ability? [Text] [Letter to editor by Saida Namukasa] [Kampala MUNNANSI in English 9 Apr 85 p 10]

COFFEE EXPORT PROBLEMS--Six hundred thousand bags of Ugandan coffee intended for export via Kenyan and Tanzanian ports are stuck in Uganda, because of rail transport problems in the other two countries. The weekly THE PEOPLE, organ of the ruling Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), published a report quoting the minister of transport, Mr Yosamu Mugenyi, to the effect that the delays are also caused by problems in transporting the coffee by road within Uganda itself. However, an agreement was reached in late March with Kenyan trucking companies to provide 80 trucks to transport 34,000 tons of Ugandan coffee all the way to Mombasa during the dry season (which ends in late September). This accord, combined with the one signed recently with Tanzania for rail transport, should enable Uganda to meet its export allotment quotas, according to the minister. Uganda is the second largest producer of robusta coffee in Africa, and coffee exports provide 95 percent of its foreign trade earnings. [Text]
[Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU in French 9 Apr 85 p 6] 9516

CSO : 3419/417

ZAIRE

EX-PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR UNITY TO DEMOCRATIZE REGIME

Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 5 Jun 85 p6

[Text] At a press conference to introduce his latest book, "Un Avenir pour le Zaire" [A Future for Zaire] (150 pp, 420 Belgian francs, Edition Vie Ouvriere, Brussels), Nguza Karl-I-Bond said:

"After 4 years in voluntary exile, it seemed to me that it was time to analyze the political, economic, and social situation in Zaire and to present, in the light of this objective examination, some practical alternative proposals designed to mesh with the actual state of affairs in the country."

Severe. Objective this diagnosis certainly is. It is also very severe in its criticism of the system. Nguza Karl-I-Bond makes much of the point that he has long believed that the system can be rectified from the inside, and that that is why, until 1981, he was willing to shoulder major responsibilities: at that point he found that he had been mistaken, and as a result suffered the trials and tribulation we all remember, including a sentence to death.

The former prime minister feels today, however, that the people of Zaire need only be made aware that their country's poverty is not predestined and that, on the contrary, it depends on each and every one of them, at long last, to channel the considerable strengths available to them into achieving what other nations have managed to achieve.

"There can be no liberty in poverty, any more than there can be democracy without freedom," says the former prime minister as he advocates a serious quest for patterns of democracy compatible with Zaire's cultural and historical background. He underscores the absolute priority that must go to restoring morality in public life and, to do that, he proposes, for one thing, radical reform in the school system. He ascribes equal importance to paying government officials enough for them and their families to live on, without being forced into the corruption inevitable under present conditions.

Strong Regime

His process will thus work through establishment of new institutions. At this level, the former premier admits that for a while the country will have to be governed by a "strong regime," but one oriented primarily toward total renewal

in politics and in the economy. The present regime, according to Nguza Karl-I-Bond, is hopelessly caught up in one single concern: clinging to power. This is why its policy is reduced to corrupting or jailing political opponents, thereby removing them as threats to its power.

It is clear to Nguza Karl-I-Bond that the constitution must be rigorously established, amid a national consensus, and that never again must there be any question of tampering with it whenever the needs of the regime so dictate. In particular, there must be a return to full respect for parliament as an institution.

National Somersault

"My book is not polemical," says Nguza Karl-I-Bond. What I am proposing is a national somersault on the 25th anniversary of our independence. I believe there is still time for us to pull ourselves together again, and I want to submit my proposals to scrutiny by the people of Zaire."

The book sets forth a detailed program for emergency reforms, aimed at the political system, at education, at the labor unions, at the press, at the courts... etc.

In his critical passages, the author makes repeated reference to the famous open letter from Zairois parliamentarians to President Mobutu, which brought down his government, and to the bishops' message excoriating corruption in all its forms.

We know that these Zairois parliamentarians were haled into court and sentenced to prison terms. Several of them are still behind bars.

When asked if he still nurtures political ambitions, the former prime minister replied: "Of course I do! Otherwise I should not have written this book."

6182

3419/421

JPRS-SSA-85-061
15 July 1985

PEASANTS REPORTED HEADING BACK TO FARM

Lubumbasi MJUMBE in French 1-2 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Mfuamba Tambue]

[Text] Kipushi:--During our recent stay in Kipushi, we had a conversation with the commissioner of this zone, Citizen Mwema wa Bwando. We learned during our talk that Kipushi's peasants have come home en masse in time to plow and plant crops for this year. Unlike what they did in years past, this time they seem to have grasped the fact that only agriculture has always guaranteed a healthy economy in rural areas. This reawakening of consciousness has, in the end, proved salutary. The proof? Acreage cultivated this year in the zone as a whole is just about twice what it was last year.

In this particular agricultural picture, Citizen Mwema's report shows that there are 7,562 farmers working the land in his zone. Thus far this year, they have planted 3,372 hectares of maize, 1,248 hectares of manioc, 1,616 hectares of haricot beans, 1,362 hectares of sweet potatoes, 883 hectares of sorghum, and 224 hectares of potatoes. In all, that comes to 10,741 hectares of crops planted.

Thanks to these results, Citizen Mwema told us, Kipushi this year can handily supply all the major consumer markets the same way the other growing centers in Shaba do. His report also notes that this administrative entity (Shaba) has five market centers for farm produce. They are located at Kipushi, Sambwa, Tumbwe, Kawama, and Lumata.

Despite this showing, the zone commissioner waxes indignant at the behavior of farmers in general. It is not very often, he says, that they manage to set aside a little bit of their harvest. In other words, these peasants look forward to selling their entire crop for cash to spend on their immediate needs. As if they never gave a thought to their future. That's what they do with the maize crop, which is harvested and sold before it is properly ripe.

Nevertheless, he says, all arrangements have already been made to prevent such a situation's occurring again.

However, the really big economic activity in this zone belongs to the giant Gecamines (General Quarries and Mines Company), whose volume of production from its underground mines is steadily increasing over levels prior to 1976. Gecamines' annual report for 1982 shows that growth in output has been rising at an annual rate on the order of 28 percent.

In addition to this huge operation, the zone's capital boasts five or more department stores and a large number of bars scattered throughout the area.

Another key factor is the fact that, over previous years, Kipushi's peasants took a very dim view of farming. Their primary pursuits tended to be fishing, hunting, and above all timbering. These activities were, in their view, better paid than farming.

In Lumata (a town some 50 kilometers from Lubumbashi in the direction of Musoshi), for instance, coal mining is one of the main occupations of these peasants. It is therefore high time that these old habits be broken, once and for all.

6182

CS0: 3419/421

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

CHADIAN MILITARY TRAINING--The 3d Chadian commando battalion trained at Kotakoli [military training center FBIS] became operational yesterday. In fact, Major General Eluki Monga Awundu, Zairian chief of defense staff, presented certificates to members of the battalion yesterday in the presence of Citizen Mpambia Bekaja, MPR regional chairman and governor of Equateur. [Text] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 1 Jun 85]

PRISONERS REPORTED STARVED--Seven political prisoners have starved to death in a jail in eastern Zaire, apparently because the authorities did not feed them, a Paris-based opposition group said today in a statement released here. The statement by the New National Congolese Movement [Congolese National Movement/Renewed] (MNCR) did not give the names of the seven, whom it said had died on May 20 in the town of Lokandu. Zairian state has no money to feed these prisoners," it said, adding that the prisoners had died in a cell nicknamed "Zaire's paradise". The MNCR, headed by Zairian exile Paul Roger Mokhele, added that it was "scandalous [transmission garbled] should be dying of hunger in prison while [transmission garbled] to mark the 25th anniversary of Zairian independence. It added that it had called on King Baudouin of Belgium, who is due to attend the anniversary ceremonies on June 29 and 30, to seek assurances from President Mobutu that other prisoners in Lokandu were properly cared for and that they would be released immediately if possible. Before gaining independence in 1960, Zaire was known as the Belgian Congo. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 20 Jun 85]

SHABA CITIZENS DEMONSTRATE--Militants in the Shaba region yesterday vehemently denounced the insulting and threatening statements made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi against the Zairian people and their beloved leader, Guide Mobutu Sese Seko. In fact, a massive demonstration of anger against al-Qadhdhafi and a march of support for Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko took place at the beginning of the weekend in Lubumbashi. At the end of this demonstration of anger, Citizen Duga Kugbe Toro, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of Shaba, at a mammoth rally assured Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and the people that the Libyan colonel's Machiavellian maneuvers will never have any place in Shaba because of the vigilance and the war declared against all those who, through their actions, might be found to be agents of al-Qadhdhafi. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 9 Jun 85]

JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS--Zaire could soon benefit from the services of Japanese cooperation volunteer workers [volontaires Japonais de la cooperation]. This was stated by Japanese Ambassador to Zaire Tsuneo Oyake. Negotiations between the Executive Council and the Japanese Government on the sending to Zaire of these volunteers are being actively prepared and will soon begin. The volunteers, none older than 35, are experts in various fields. They will be bringing their technology and know-how. [Text] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 Jun 85]

RELATIONS WITH CHINESE--Relations between the Chinese and Zairian people are becoming stronger and stronger through their respective parties. This is shown in the current weeklong visit to our country by a 5-member delegation from the Chinese Communist Party [PCC]. The delegation, which is headed by the deputy director of the PCC department for international relations, Mr Jiang Guanghua, comes in response to an invitation from the secretariat general in charge of relations with fraternal and friendly parties. Arriving last Friday, it paid a courtesy call on Saturday to Citizens Mpinga Kasenda and Kithima Bin Ramazani, respectively the first vice president of the permanent bureau of the Central Committee, and the permanent secretary of the Central Committee. A working session was held with the secretary general in charge of relations with fraternal and friendly parties, Citizen Gambembo Mfumu, immediately afterward at Peoples Palace. The members of the delegation, after finishing their tour of Kinshasa, will visit the interior of the country. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 9 Apr 85 pp 1, 4] 9516

3419/417

ZIMBABWE

NKOMO ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF VIOLATING CONSTITUTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's chief opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday accused the government of violating the country's constitution to further the interests of the ruling Zanu-PF Party.

Mr Nkomo, head of the PF-Zapu party, told a news conference here the banning of PF-Zapu's previous election symbol of an eagle under emergency powers last month,

and changes made to the electoral laws, had all disadvantaged opposition parties.

PF-Zapu later adopted a charging bull as its symbol during Zimbabwe's first post-independence general elections on July 1 and 2 after the government said the eagle symbol formed part of the insignia of the country's armed forces.

Last week, Mr Nkomo went to court to challenge a government move reducing the two-week period allowed to nominate election candidates to five days. The courts dismissed his case, but the government later extended the nomination time by a day.

Mr Nkomo told reporters yesterday: "As a party committed to peace, justice, fair play and good government, we cannot let this blatant and unjust use of our statutes for poi-

tical expedience go unchallenged.

"We are surprised that an independent Zimbabwe can resort to tactics which they (the ruling party) fought against during colonial times."

Mr Nkomo, a 68-year-old veteran of Zimbabwean Black nationalism, added: "One wonders whether this subjugation of our constitution to the whims of political expediency has become a permanent feature of our government."

He charged Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's government with dashing people's expectations at independence in 1980 by pursuing what he called policies of disunity and flouting human rights. "Our people in many parts of the country are as insecure today as they were before independence," he said, adding:

Promote

"For the past five years, the ruling party has had at its disposal the entire mass media, which they have used to promote party interests as opposed to national interests."

"Attempts have also been made to equate patriotism with membership of Zanu-PF."

Mr Nkomo also unveiled a 35-point document listing PF-Zapu's election platform in which Zimbabwe's 2.9 million voters are promised peace, stability and reconciliation.

The document will form part of PF-Zapu's election manifesto to be released soon, party officials said. — Sapa-Reuter.

CS0: 3400/451

ZIMBABWE

APEX MOVES FIRST TO CUT SOUTH AFRICAN LINKS

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 "Business Herald" Supplement p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text]

IN the first move by the private sector to cut links with South Africa and ensure local ownership, Apex Corporation this week announced that it intended to buy out South African interests in Abercal Holdings and extend the offer to local shareholders.

The deal, which is expected to involve an investment of over \$2.8 million by Apex, is widely seen as clear sign of the private sector's growing confidence in the Zimbabwean economy and its shift in emphasis from ties with South Africa to increased local control and stronger trade ties with Preferential Trade Area states.

The only other company with a majority South African shareholding to have been localised since independence is MTD Mangwa, which the Government bought out last year.

Apex plans to buy the majority shareholding in Abercal from the Aber-

com group of companies in South Africa and it was announced on Monday that Apex was offering \$1 in cash plus one Apex share in exchange for three Abercal shares.

The value of the offer, based on the latest traded price of Apex shares, is 65 cents per Abercal share, representing a premium of 57 percent over the market price of Abercal shares last week when shareholders were warned of the pending takeover announcement.

Observers have generally described the offer as "fair and reasonable on the face of it", but said they would be in a better position to judge once they had seen the offer document, which is due out on June 20.

Apex's chief executive Mr John Carter said this week Apex had for some time been "seeking ways in which it can visibly show its confidence in

Zimbabwe and its future."

"I have always felt that the private sector should work closely with the public sector to develop the country, in particular in the rural areas and in the expansion of its exports."

He and Abercal's managing director Mr Don McDevitt believe that the takeover — which they prefer to call "a merger or an all-round strengthening of our operations" — will, if it goes through, enable the 15 companies in Apex and Abercal to better develop products aimed at the rural market and to step up exports to PTA states.

The companies are involved in canvas goods, refrigeration, cast-iron products, fibreglass, wire products, engineering, office equipment, plastic products, bookbinding, printing and solar energy.

Both groups have already built up wide-ranging trade links with PTA states and in its half-

yearly statement released last week, Apex attributed its steadily improving performance to the expansion of exports and a small increase in local demand.

Apex announced that turnover for the six months to April 30 had increased to \$12.1 million over \$10.8 million during the same period the previous year while after-tax profits moved up slightly to \$521 000.

Abercal's performance has declined steadily over the last three years but it is now benefiting from the economic upturn and results for the current year are expected to show a significant improvement.

CSO: 3400/466

ZIMBABWE

POLICIES OF RADIO TRUTH UNCOVERED

Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Jun 85 p 9

[Article by Stephen McQuillan]

[Text]

RADIO Truth — the station behind the vitriolic wave of subversive propaganda aimed at Zimbabwe — is distributing a statement of policy.

It is the first time a written statement from the station has been uncovered since it started broadcasts in March 1983, say shortwave experts.

Titled "Position Statement — Radio Truth", the document, released in Britain, says: "Our title — 'Radio Truth' — was well chosen.

"In the welter of lies, half-truths and distortions emanating daily from the government-controlled media in Harare, it was — and still is — vital that the voice of truth be heard. This is the purpose that we serve.

"Contrary to the spurious propaganda stories, Radio Truth is not, and never has been, anti-Zimbabwe. We are a Zimbabwe-based organisation, manned by dedicated Zimbabweans. Our loyalty to this country and its people is unquestioned.

"We are Zimbabwe nationalists in the true sense of that word and we do not support any specific factions or tribal groupings within our society.

"Through our own reporters and through friends all over the country, we have access to the truth in all its forms — the spo-

ken word, documents and photographs.

"It is our task to broadcast the facts about Zimbabwe, our neighbours and, where appropriate, the world at large.

"We will draw conclusions and pass relevant comment, for the availability of constructive criticism is a healthy sign in any country.

"Since this is denied through normal channels in Zimbabwe, it is necessary to have a clandestine radio station that can fulfil the role.

"We are unashamedly anti-Marxist. We believe this to be an evil and worthless ideology that can only bring disaster to our land.

"We will expose its ruthless nature, its reliance on force and its utter failure to bring anything but fear, misery and poverty to those countries that subscribe to its principles.

"We believe fervently in the principles of democracy and the outstanding merits of free enterprise.

"We value highly the basic freedoms inherent in the democratic system and tradition — freedom of thought, expression, association and worship and the right to life and liberty for every individual. To this end, we will support all those groups and associations dedicated to the same philosophy.

"Where they are denied a platform by government or party decree or by mob violence, Radio Truth will ensure that their voice is heard.

"It is our privilege and duty to present alternative political philosophies to those of Zanu (PF) and to promote their adoption by opposition forces.

"To lay to rest another canard, Radio Truth does not promote civil strife or tribal animosity. We deplore violence — whether the perpetrators are government forces or dissidents.

"We have consistently urged all parties to pursue their differences through the proper and democratic channels and to seek solutions through dialogue and negotiation.

"We abhor corruption and nepotism in our public life and the declining standards of public administration. It is our desire to see an efficient, incorrupt and apolitical public service, an impartial judiciary and security forces that are loyal to the State and its people — not to a political party.

"Once again, contrary to Zanu (PF) mouthings, we are not a relic of colonialism, nor do we envisage white rule ever returning to Zimbabwe. We accept black rule, but we wish it to be just, efficient and democratic.

"For all these reasons, Radio Truth is strongly opposed to the concept of a one-party State, which conflicts with everything that we stand for.

"We will resist Zanu (PF) because we know that their policies can bring nothing but hardship and misery to our people and will destroy our national pride.

"So, stay tuned to Radio Truth — the voice of free Zimbabwe."

The BBC Monitoring Service says Radio Truth transmissions are coming from the Transvaal. Local shortwave radio experts agree. They believe Radio Truth is probably broadcasting from the same site as several other clandestine stations which beam anti-establishment messages into Angola.

CSO: 3400/451

ZIMBABWE

SECURITY DETENTION ORDER ON SITHOLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — Zanu leader the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who has been in self-imposed exile in Britain for the last 15 months and was expected to arrive in Harare on Wednesday night or yesterday, would be detained on arrival, the Minister of State (Security), Mr Emerson Munangagwa, said.

Speaking at the airport shortly after the departure of Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Samora Machel of Mozambique, the Minister said Mr Sithole was wanted for questioning in connection with allegations that he approached some officials of the Reagan administration for

military aid to topple the government.

Zanu's director of elections, Mr Mabaudi Zengeni, said on Monday that Mr Sithole would not contest the election if he did not return home by Tuesday.

Nominations for the

first general election since independence closed on Tuesday with Mr Sithole not having been registered as a candidate. The party had been legally advised that it would not be possible to nominate him if he remained in exile. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/451

ZIMBABWE

MANGWENDE SPEAKS ON GOALS OF SOLDIER, DIPLOMATS

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

DIPLOMATS and soldiers have complementary roles to play in defence of national freedom, independence and sovereignty, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said in Harare yesterday.

Lecturing to senior officers at the Zimbabwe National Army Staff College on the country's position on major international issues, he said:

"While you and the men under your commands are charged with the physical protection of these noble ideals, the same ideals for which we committed ourselves to a long and arduous war of liberation, we in the diplomatic corps have been charged with the defence of these same concepts from the often unscrupulous efforts of other nations that would seek to undermine our freedom and impose their own will upon us."

Military chiefs often complained of constant interference from the politicians saying, "our duty is to fight and win wars".

In almost every case of warfare soldiers often felt that conflicts could be solved faster if the politicians would stick to their speechmaking, and left the fighting to the soldiers.

While he sympathised

with such sentiments, Cde Mangwende said the whole concept of war and armed warfare was a complex one. "Indeed given the fact that the use of force or the threat of the use of force is now widely accepted as an integral component of contemporary international relations, warfare has increasingly become a highly political concept."

This was because in most cases nations resorted to armed conflict because of political differences which "eventually have to be settled by the politicians or other designated agents, through negotiations", he said.

The minister said that a well-disciplined and strong army was essential to any country "but its main role must be defensive and protective rather than offensive and aggressive".

During the liberation war the political leaders of the nationalist movement were not only supporting the military offensive against the former colonial oppressors but also many of them had fought in the bush.

"But we are no longer a liberation movement. We are now a fully and legally constituted government, with responsibility for all the people of our country."

"From the very

moment of our independence our roles changed from an offensive, aggressive effort to achieve that which was rightfully ours, to ever-watchful energetic defence of that which we achieved," he said.

But victory had not been an end in itself, as the country had enemies, "both within and without, who are prepared to go to any lengths to undermine our security and internal stability".

Zimbabwe adhered strictly to the principles of positive non-alignment. "We have chosen to follow a middle, but by no means neutral, course between the superpowers."

"We view non-alignment as an extremely progressive method of overcoming the negative results of power-block rivalry." Zimbabwe approached the issue of non-alignment fervently to the surprise of friends and foes alike.

"All of them have now learnt never to underestimate the meaning to us of the concept of sovereignty and freedom nor the extent to which we will go and the sacrifices we will make in order to defend those concepts."

On the international situation, he said South Africa had adopted a co-ordinated policy of brute

force and economic sabotage.

"These intimidatory and aggressive strategies have, from Pretoria's point of view, achieved a certain amount of success. I speak of course of the Nkomati Accord, the Angola - South Africa undertaking and the Swaziland and South Africa non-aggression pact."

But all that notwithstanding, the collective or individual opposition by Frontline States to the burning issue of apartheid in South Africa itself, had in no way been undermined or diluted, Ode Mangwende said.

All those arrangements had not "neutralised our condemnation of Pretoria's delay in implementing the UN independence plan for Namibia and our support for the liberation struggles being waged against the racist oppressors by Swapo in Namibia and by the ANC and PAC in South Africa".

AMERICAN

As a result of the Government's strict adherence to principles and "our own" perception of the international environment, American aid to Zimbabwe had been cut by half.

"A heavy blow, you could say, but it is one which we have lived with very well. For we knew then as we know now that the alternative, namely bending to external pressure and sacrificing principle in return for monetary gain or political favour, was and is too high a price to pay," he said.

ZIMBABWE

FIRST WOMAN PARATROOPER

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 30 May 85 p 7

[Text]

HARARE — It takes courage and determination for a woman to join the ranks of paratroopers of any defence force.

The first woman paratrooper with the Zimbabwe National Army, Cpl Mary Nyambara (23), has all the qualities needed to be part of one of the ZNA's prestigious units.

Based at 1 Parachute Battalion, near Inkomo Barracks, Cpl Nyambara joined the army in 1981 after fighting the liberation struggle alongside other ZANLA cadres.

Since then, she has not looked back. She started her career as a soldier with the Five Brigade before being

posted to 4 Brigade. "It was at this time that I volunteered to attend the paratroopers' selection course in June last year," she said.

Cpl Nyambara was working as a typist with 1 Para Group and it was through her close association with the paratroopers that she decided to undergo the paratroopers' course.

"Even if I was a woman, I thought it was better for me to do the para course because I wanted all women soldiers in the army to follow my footsteps."

Asked how she felt after passing the course, she said: "Just great. During my first jump, I felt like I was coming

from heaven."

On her plans for the future as a paratrooper, Cpl Nyambara said she would like to keep jumping and hopes to undergo an advanced paratroopers' course. "I want to do the advanced course so I can join other free fallers and be able to participate in shows and international competitions."

Free fallers are paratroopers who jump from a height of more than 10 000 feet before opening their parachutes at 5 000 feet using a height detector attached to the front of the parachute. They land on specific targets. — Own Corr.

CSO: 3400/456

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SALARY, WAGE INCREMENTS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

HARARE — The Government yesterday announced salary and wage increments of up to 15 percent for workers in the private and public sectors and more for domestics, effective from July 1.

Bank workers even got a better deal with increments of up to 18 percent.

The awards were announced by the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Frederick Shava, for the private sector, and the Minister of State (Public Service), Mr Chris Andersen.

The Ministers said the increases were in keeping with the increased cost of living.

Mr Andersen said the Government had been under pressure from civil servants and that it had reviewed their salaries accordingly.

"It was decided that a graduating award should be made of 15 percent for those earning \$300 a month or less, reducing to just over 4,5 percent at the highest level," he said.

The critical allowance awarded last year would now be incorporated into the pensionable salary. In addition, an amount of \$3 million would be made available to the Public Service Commission to redress anomalies and

reconsider salary scales where necessary. These decisions would become effective from July 1.

Mr Andersen said the deal, affecting civil servants, the armed forces and teachers, would increase the Government salary bill to \$1 030 m in the next financial year — an increase of \$130 m.

On the private sector, Cde Shava said his Ministry had just concluded the review which started in January in consultation with employer and employee organisations.

The salary and wage adjustments had been awarded in relation to the cost of living anticipated in the next 12 months.

The increments would affect more than one million workers, he said. Employers who felt they could not pay the new scales could apply for exemption but this would be greatly discouraged because the country was now experiencing an upturn in the economy.

Cde Shava said the increase was not related to the impending general election. It had been the Government's intention to review salaries as far back as last year and wages would continue to be reviewed at this time of the year in the future. This was convenient in that it coincided with the Government's financial year.

Employers who intended to increase salaries above the \$36 000 ceiling would have to apply for Ministerial approval. Those who failed to do

so would be committing an offence, he warned.

Because of the hardships caused by the removal of fringe benefits in the banking sector, it had become necessary to institute a different scale for these workers.

Agreements concluded by industrial boards, councils and companies before July 1 this year would be back dated to May 1. Increases made on or before July 1 would be graduated to reflect a higher percentage at lower levels of the wage scale than at higher levels.

Where the Government's percentage increases were higher than those agreed to, adjustments would be made to accommodate the differences.

Efforts to get comments from the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce on the salary and wage increases were unsuccessful last night. — Own Correspondent.

New Rates of Pay

HARARE — Domestic workers rates: Grade 1 (yard/garden), \$75 a month; Grade 2 (cook/housekeeper), \$75; Grade 3 (baby, disabled or aged-minder), \$79; agriculture worker, \$75 with accommodation, transport, lights and fuel allowances.

For those living away from place of work Grade 1, \$93; Grade 2, \$93; Grade 3, \$97; agriculture, \$90.

Casual agriculture workers, excluding plantation workers, will get 64c an hour; Grade 1 domestics, 64c; Grade 2, with or without Grade 1 duties, 66c and Grade 3, 68c.

The new minimum wage for agro-industries of citrus, sawmill, sugar, tea, poultry, processing and mining, municipalities, town councils, local wards, rural councils in designated areas, \$143,75 a month.

Persons employed in commercial fishing on lakes, dams and rivers, \$147,20.

Persons other than skilled employed by rural councils in non-designated areas, district councils or similar local

authorities \$75 a month.

Skilled persons employed by any rural or district council or similar local authority and all employees in commerce and industry \$143,75 a month.

Persons employed in welfare and educational institutions other than Government-owned \$85.

Because musicians did not have uniform salary, the Government had decided to work out their rates. Those performing in towns will now get \$200 a month each while those in rural and district council areas will earn \$143,75.

Workers, including domestic and agricultural employees, receiving a monthly salary that is above the minimum wage up to \$300 a month shall be awarded a 15 percent increase.

Workers receiving a monthly salary or wage of more than \$300 up to the new maximum ceiling of \$36 000 a year should receive increases from 14 percent down.

Examples of the range of maximum increments that may be negotiated, authorised or required on

annual income are: Those getting an annual income between \$3 601 and \$7 200 — 14 percent; \$7 201 to \$10 800 (12½ percent); \$10 801 to \$14 400 (11 percent); \$14 401 to \$18 000 (9½ percent); \$18 001 to \$21 600 (8 percent); \$21 601 to \$25 200 (6½ percent); \$25 201 to \$28 800 (5 percent); \$28 801 to \$32 400 (3½ percent); \$32 401 to \$36 000 (2 percent); \$36 000-plus fixed.

percent); \$32 400 to \$36 000 (2 percent); \$36 000-plus fixed.

The rates for bank workers: \$3 601 to \$7 200 (17 percent), \$7 201 to \$10 800 (15½ percent); \$10 801 to \$14 400 (14 percent); \$14 401 to \$18 000 (12½ percent); \$18 001 to \$21 600 (11 percent); \$21 601 to \$25 200 (9½ percent).

Because of a telex problem, percentage rates for those earning from \$25 201 and above were not available last night.

ZIMBABWE

NO OFFICIAL MOVE ON EXPORTS TO BOTSWANA

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 "Business Herald" Supplement p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Trade and Commerce said this week it had not yet been officially notified about the demand by Botswana employers that the Gaborone government should place restrictions on imports from Zimbabwe.

The demand was made last week by the Botswana Employers' Federation, which called on the government to introduce a 20 percent surcharge on goods imported from Zimbabwe and demanded that Zimbabwean exporters should first submit costings to Botswana for approval.

The call was prompted by the ruling in the Zimbabwe-Botswana trade agreement that all imports from Botswana should have a 25 percent local content.

A ministry spokesman pointed out that Zimbabwe had always had a special relationship with Botswana, but, to protect its local industry, it had been decided that all imports should at least have a 25 percent local content. Observers have noted that particularly in the case of textiles, very little processing is actually done in Botswana.

"Until we receive something official from the government we cannot comment because this is coming from employers and not the government,"

said the ministry spokesman.

A top-level Botswana government delegation was in Harare in March for discussions with the Government in a bid to increase textile and clothing exports to Zimbabwe. But local sources were doubtful that the Botswana would succeed.

A spokesman at the Botswana mission in Harare said this week his government was still waiting for an answer from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce on proposals made at the March meeting.

The employers' federation said Zimbabwe's measures would throttle about 80 percent of Botswana's clothing and textile firms and questioned why Zimbabwe introduced such measures when it enjoyed a trade surplus of about \$50 million in 1984.

The BEF said negotiations on trade issues had been going on for many years between the two countries, and because "matters are growing from bad to worse every day," it was essential that Botswana also introduce measures if both countries were committed to co-operate.

● Zimbabwe will be among 11 international

exhibitors at the Gaborone International Fair which opens in the Botswana capital on July 31. Zimbabwe has been allocated 102 square metres in the 54 ha Gaborone showground.

● An official with Botswana's Ministry of Works and Communications says any suggestion that Botswana acted with malice in awarding a \$24 million contract for the supply of locomotives to a Canadian company against Zimbabwe is "totally without foundation".

Botswana Railway project co-ordinator, Mr Satish Shankar, was commenting on a report in The Business Herald last month which said Botswana's decision to buy the locomotives from Canada and not from local Zeco Ltd had upset government and industry circles in Zimbabwe.

Mr Shankar told our Bulawayo correspondent that General Motors had won the tender because their diesel locomotive had a long proven record of service in African conditions. The Canadians had also included in the package deal a loan Botswana could not refuse.

"Zeco has never manufactured diesel locomotives and Botswana cannot afford to pay so much for an experiment in manufacturing," the official said.

ZIMBABWE

TRADE CONTACTS WITH ZAIRE TO BEGIN

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 6 Jun 85 "Business Chronicle" Supplement p 1

[Text]

THE ZIMBABWE National Chamber of Commerce may send a trade mission to Zaire in October to identify and develop trade contacts.

ZNCC economist Cde Webster Chinyadza, who has just returned from a week's visit to the Zairean province of Shaba, says the Zairean market is ready for Zimbabwean goods and has the money to pay for them.

"At present Zimbabwe's annual Zaire exports total \$20 million and there is potential to increase that. There is no problem with foreign exchange in Zaire and there is no limit on imports," Cde Chinyadza said this week.

Zimbabwean products that could find a ready market in Zaire were consumer dur-

ables, processed foods, hardware, stationery and pharmaceuticals, most of which were being imported from Belgium and South Africa.

The Shaba province had been chosen for the survey because it was closer to Zimbabwe — Shaba shares a border with Zambia — and, therefore, there would be fewer transport problems.

The language barrier between French-speaking Zaire and English-speaking Zimbabwe was a hindrance to the development of trade, said the economist.

There was also the problem of the competitiveness of Zimbabwean products landed in Zaire. The landed cost of goods from Zimbabwe had been higher than the cost of goods from other sources.

CSO: 3400/465

ZIMBABWE

OIL EXPLORATION COMPANY REGISTERED IN BULAWAYO

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 May 85 p 1

[Text]

NO geological survey of Zimbabwe has revealed any indication of the possibility of oil or gas deposits. However a new company, the Zimbabwe Oil & Gas Exploration (Pvt) Ltd, was recently registered, to explore, test, prove and develop any findings of oil and gas.

The company is registered in Bulawayo. A director of the company refused to give further details when contacted by *The Gazette* this week.

It is not known whether the company will operate exclusively within Zimbabwe. Certainly the nearest indications of any oil or gas deposits are those which have been found in

Mozambique.

There was a successful drilling of a gas well 100km southwest of Beira about 15 years ago. An explosion at the well caused considerable damage and it was capped and has lain dormant since. It is understood that this well was recently purchased, but the name or origin of the new owners is not known.

BP are conducting seismic surveys in Mozambique, but this is considered to be preliminary survey work. Major oil companies are reluctant to undertake substantial exploration in Mozambique until rebel activity in that country is brought under control.

CSO: 3400/456

ZIMBABWE

CHIBI'S DROUGHT CURE COMPLETE

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 May 85 p 9

[Text]

MASVINGO.

CHIBI district, Zimbabwe's worst drought-stricken area during the past three years, is now back to normal, the district administrator, Ode Stephen Chikasha, said here yesterday.

Ode Chikasha said yesterday: "The recovery is marvellous and one cannot believe Chibi was nearly a desert a year ago".

He said that despite the hardship suffered during the years of drought many people in Chibi had learnt to conserve water and pastures.

The drought also instilled in the people "a sense of collective effort" as well as self-reliance because more than 300 women's groups involving about 13 000

people mushroomed in this period.

The women were engaged in income-generating activities ranging from market gardening, uniform making to poultry keeping and made use of every drop of water available, he said.

Oxfam (America) came to the rescue of these women by making available \$50 000 for a revolving fund and the women's groups were still borrowing from this fund, said Ode Chikasha.

"This year's harvest is heavy and the Grain Marketing Board has allocated four collective depots in the district where crops will be ferried to the main depot in Masvingo," he said.

Ode Chikasha said several

food-for-work programmes which were initiated during the drought period were still in progress. These included the construction of a \$200 000 weir over the Runde River to supply piped water to the Berejena area.

He said more than 230 people were working on dam construction and road maintenance in the district.

To alleviate the water shortage and increase reliability of water supply, he said, the Lutheran World Federation had sunk and fenced off 72 wells while another 115 were under construction.

Meanwhile, nearly 247 boreholes were drilled in the district during the dry years. — Ziana.

CSO: 3400/456

15 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

PROFESSIONAL TOBACCO MEN PRAISED

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 May 85 p 11

[Text]

THE tobacco foreign currency earnings last year has been put at \$303,8 million by the Tobacco Industry Council which has released a 1985 tobacco yearbook which says that in 1983 the industry earned \$229,7 million.

The yearbook says that last year flue-cured tobacco was planted on 50 486 ha compared with 46 230 ha in 1983 while burley plantings increased by 256 ha to 3 476 ha.

And last season flue-cured tobacco yielded 119 636 tonnes compared with 94 296 tonnes the previous year while the burley tonnage went up by 516 to 5 146.

In terms of last year's yield per hectare, flue-cured produced 2 389 kg compared with 2 039 kg the previous year while burley produced 1 483 kg to 1 483 kg.

At year's end of Zimbabwe's accountancy, the tobacco industry's second with the East 11 000; the West 10 000; Oceania 2 000; North America 1 500; and other areas 1 000.

Zimbabwe now ranks as the third largest flue-cured tobacco exporter, the leader being the United States followed by Brazil.

In percentage terms the US accounted for 23 percent exports in 1983 when Brazil netted 22,3 percent and Zimbabwe 13,6. Last season exports for both the US and Brazil dropped to 22,3 and 21,8 respectively while Zimbabwe's share increased to 15,4.

In the yearbook's foreword the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said Zimbabwe's ability to meet world market demand is due to the high degree of professionalism in the tobacco industry.

"Our marketing system has been perfected over many years and reflects a fair price to both the grower and buyer as far as humanly possible," he said.

"Our leaf merchants are highly experienced and their efficient handling, presentation and shipment of our tobacco makes them highly competitive."

"I am confident that tobacco production in Zimbabwe will continue to manifest steady progress and development."

CSO: 3400/456

ZIMBABWE

PROMINENT TOBACCO FARMER GIVES VIEWS ON MUGABE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 85 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, would be interested in having a meeting with the State President of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, according to Mr John Stockwell, a leading Zimbabwean businessman and a prominent tobacco farmer.

Mr Stockwell (59), who played a major part in breaking tobacco sanctions during the 12-year-old bush war period in Zimbabwe, said in Durban this week that he had sounded out Mr Mugabe about a meeting when they discussed tobacco problems in Harare about a month ago.

"He said he was interested although he did not commit himself. He was adamant that if he did have a meeting with Mr Botha it should not be accepted that he was supporting apartheid or the South African Government's policies.

"Mr Mugabe was very clear on this point. I told him that I thought it was essential for peace and

stability in Southern Africa that the two major leaders in the area should meet."

Mr Stockwell said Mr Mugabe had also emphasised that if the meeting did take place it should be held in a neutral country. Mr Mugabe did not elaborate on where he thought this should be.

Mr Stockwell, who is on business in South Africa, said that certain sections of the South African Press repeatedly made Mr Mugabe out to be an "ogre" (man-eating giant). He said, in fact, Mr Mugabe had been very approachable over agricultural and business problems in Zimbabwe and had given the farming community tremendous support.

Asked about repeated claims that Mr Mugabe will form a one-party state once the terms of the Lancaster House Agreement with the British Government expire, Mr Stockwell said: "Well, in many ways I think this would be quite a good thing."

Mr Stockwell was bitterly criticised by many Whites in Zimbabwe last year when he publicly suggested at a farmers meeting at Marandellas that they should stop opposing Mr Mugabe and should support him.

Referring to this speech, Mr Stockwell said: "It is true I was bitterly criticised. Many of my close friends even called me a bloody traitor.

"The point I have been trying to make for some time is that the country as a whole can only benefit, and I include all race groups, so long as Mr Mugabe is given support."

Asked about the atrocities in Matabeleland over the years involving the Korean-trained Fifth Brigade, Mr Stockwell said that there was no doubt that there had been the innocent shooting of Blacks. But, he claimed, he was certain that Mr Mugabe had put a stop to it once he had known what was going on.

Commenting on the coming Zimbabwean

elections, Mr Stockwell said he expected the ruling Zanu-PF party to sweep the boards.

He predicted that Mr Mugabe would even win seats from the main opposition party, Zapu-PF, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo. Mr Stockwell said that Mr Mugabe would win seats in areas of Matabeleland, where Mr Nkomo has traditional support.

It was also possible that Mr Mugabe would take three seats held at present by the United African National Council (UANC) led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Mr Stockwell said that Mr Mugabe had a good record of achievement in bettering the lot of rural Blacks.

He pointed out that Black peasant farmers were currently putting millions of rand in their pockets after being helped by government loans and agricultural advisors to reap an 800 000 ton maize crop. This is more than 10 times the amount that they grew under White rule, he said.

ZIMBABWE

TERMINAL TO IMPROVE NRZ CARGO HANDLING

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 25 May 85 p 1

[Text]

HARARE — The Minister of Transport, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday opened a \$8.2 million National Railways of Zimbabwe Lochinvar container terminal designed to improve Zimbabwe's transportation system.

The terminal, built with local labour and materials, was originally estimated to cost \$6 million but the final cost was \$8.6 million because of escalating costs.

Describing the terminal as a most worthwhile investment, Cde Ushewokunze said: "The terminal is meant to solve the problem of traffic congestion and get our products to customers quickly and maintaining an efficient transportation system."

"Whether we are importing or exporting, it pays to get our products to their destination in the shortest possible time. It is also important that our transport system, especially the railways, is kept relatively uncongested otherwise goods will be held up at various points."

The railway system was presently handling more than 10 000 containers annually and had been experiencing problems with private sidings because they were expensive and held wagons for long periods, said the Minister.

The Lochinvar container terminal would ease these problems by providing a rail/road interface in Harare. The terminal would make it possible to transfer containers from rail to road or vice-versa.

CONTAINERS

By centralising this process, container wagons would get a turn round time of one day as opposed to the previous one of seven days when containers and wagons had to move from customer to customer in the Harare rail complex, he said.

Cde Ushewokunze said the NRZ opened a container at Dabuka near Gweru in 1980 for rail to rail transfer of containers delivered by the South African Transport Services.

"By so doing, the country was saved a large sum of money in the form of hire

charges. We were able to release South African wagons soon."

The \$2.3 million spent on that project was, therefore, a worthwhile investment.

Although the Lochinvar terminal was built with local materials, two cranes costing about \$2 million, were imported from Finland.

"The terminal has been ideally located near the main industrial area with good access roads to service users. This is important as we anticipate to handle up to 150 containers a day."

"Under current plans the terminal should meet the demands of the commercial and industrial sectors, and add to the efficiency of our economy."

"The planning has been good. There is provision for an adjacent depot to handle storage and customs — to be provided at a later date," said Cde Ushewokunze.

He, however, pointed out that Lochinvar was not a storing terminal and it would be important for customers to collect their containers quickly — the day they were unloaded. — Ziana.

CSO: 3400/449

ZIMBABWE

SADCC PICKS COUNTRY FOR FORESTRY SCHOOL

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 p 9

[Text]

SADCC officials have chosen Zimbabwe as the site for a forestry training centre and construction is expected to start in the next 12 months.

This was decided at the third SADCC meeting of the technical sub-committee on forestry being held in Harare. The director of the Forestry Commission in Zimbabwe, Mr Peter Banks, told The Herald yesterday that the centre would train people from all SADCC countries.

The project is being financed mainly by Italy with some local funds. "The centre will deal with the technical side of forestry and will train people in subjects such as harvesting, sawmilling, kilning and saw doctoring," said Mr Banks.

Yesterday was the first day of the meeting attended by heads of forestry.

"So far we have covered a great deal on policy, strategy, as well as discussing the problems that are being faced by the various countries in forestry," said Mr Banks.

The main problem that appears to be common to all the SADCC countries is a shortage of firewood for domestic purposes. The meeting hopes to solve this problem by obtaining funds from donors to improve plantations.

Another project that will benefit all member countries is the development of a seed centre. "There is a shortage of seeds for tree species suitable for the dry rural and semi-arid regions,"

said Mr Banks. "This is the main limiting factor in getting many projects going."

Before becoming a member of SADCC Zimbabwe, in conjunction with the International Development Research Co-operation, conceived the idea of opening up seed centre. Three missions were sent to Australia and the seeds collected are in storage and will be distributed to other SADCC countries, Mr Banks said.

A positive aspect the meeting revealed was that some countries such as Zimbabwe and Tanzania have a surplus of timber which could be used for the benefit of the region.

Angola and Mozambique have a surplus of indigenous hardwood which other SADCC countries are importing from Europe. "We need to coordinate the surplus within the region to overcome economic deficiencies and to reduce the percentage of imports," said Mr Banks.

Members felt the meeting has been beneficial to solving their countries' problems. "Discussing matters relating to how one's country can contribute to the other SADCC countries has proved successful," said Cde Abdul Adams, the director of the National Forestry in Mozambique.

ZIMBABWE

CHITEPO CALLS FOR CONSERVATION REVOLUTION

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 p 9

[Text]

INCREASING pressure on African countries to use more land for agriculture has led to serious environmental problems, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Cde Victoria Chitepo, said in Harare yesterday.

In a World Conservation Day message she said the depletion of forests, soils, water and wildlife had a direct bearing on the wellbeing of the population.

Cde Chitepo noted:

- Africa had the largest population growth in the world, causing severe environmental problems.

- The continent's emphasis on cash crops to earn foreign exchange had meant growing basic food on marginal land which resulted in degradation.

- Africa's per capita food production was decreasing and the recent drought had worsened the situation.

She told a meeting of conservationists from Government and non-government organisations: "In Africa's hour of need a revolution in environmental awareness should be the continent's priority."

Zimbabwe would take part in the first meeting of African ministers of the environment to be held in Cairo, Egypt, in December.

Turning to wildlife, Cde Chitepo said some "elements" from abroad were poaching in Zimbabwe. International co-operation would be sought to deal

with the menace. On the national level the ministry had increased anti-poaching units.

Revenue from wildlife was providing a source of income for people in the communal areas. Twenty-seven districts had earned a total of \$2,8 million over the last four years which had been used for clinics and other projects.

The main purpose of conservation was to sustain food production.

Cde Chitepo challenged the conservationists to find ways of sustaining development without straining the environment. For example, Zimbabwe's population was growing but not the land.

"It is ironic that man's struggle for food is destroying the very land upon which it is grown. Many areas in our country had lost their productive potential through massive soil erosion resulting in the cultivable land being reduced while the demand for food increases."

ZIMBABWE

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRITAIN TO HELP EQUIP VETERINARY FACULTY

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] **ZIMBABWE** and Britain yesterday signed an agreement providing \$1.4 million worth of teaching and research equipment to the new veterinary science faculty of the University of Zimbabwe.

It was signed by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Mofon Mafunga, and the British High Commissioner, Mr Michael Melhuish. The equipment is being

financed from the United Kingdom-Zimbabwe project loan agreed to in 1982 providing a soft loan at 2 percent interest payable over 25 years with a grace period of seven years.

The faculty is also being funded by the European Economic Community and Australia has

agreed to contribute equipment. So far funds from the British loan of £5 million have been allocated to rural councils, dairy industry, broadcasting, the District Development Fund and for rehabilitating Land-rovers.

Cde Mafunga said the pact would enable the faculty to work as an internationally recognised institute serving SADCC. The faculty was established in 1982 with a grant of £7.4 million from the European Development Fund to provide high-level training facilities for students from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi and Swaziland.

To date about 50 percent of veterinarians in the region are expatriates.

Cde Mafunga added: "It was noteworthy that the UK has already agreed to provide manpower training assistance and equipment totalling £1.33 million to the Veterinary Services Department."

"The project will improve the supply of veterinary surgeons and make positive contributions to nutritional standards, social security and agricultural productivity."

Mr Melhuish said: "Britain considers the veterinary sector to be of great importance, particularly in view of the potential for exporting beef from this country to the EEC."

CSO: 3400/465

15 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

INDEPENDENTS CHOOSE CAPON--Harare.--The Independent Zimbabwe Group is nominating Mr George Capon, a former chairman and chief executive of Zimbabwe Newspapers, for the sprawling White roll constituency of central in the forthcoming general election. Mr Capon stepped in at short notice after Mr R I Nelson withdrew from the independents' list for business reasons. Mr Capon (68), came to Zimbabwe at the age of eight and grew up in Balawayo, joining the company now known as Zimbabwe Newspapers in 1933. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jun 85 p 14]

CSO: 3400/451

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